

JPRS 79886

19 January 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2337

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

19 January 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2337

CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Strengthening Military Discipline, Public Security in Hanoi (Phan Tuong; HANOI MOI, 6 Nov 81)	1
Ho Chi Minh City Self-Defense Forces Promote Training (Nguyen Thanh; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 6 Nov 81)	4
Northern Border District Promotes Combat Readiness (Quang Cong; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 9 Nov 81)	5
Editorial Urges Better Joint Arms Command Training (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 13 Nov 81)	6
Measures To Curb Selling of Ersatz Medicine Urged (Nguoi Xay Dung; HANOI MOI, 30 Oct 81)	8

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Hanoi People's Council Meets on Maintaining Order and Security (HANOI MOI, various dates)	9
People's Committee Report on Security People's Council Discusses Security Maintenance People's Council Resolution on Security and Order	
Nationwide Lack of Basic Cadres Discussed (Editorial; HANOI MOI, 6 Nov 81)	15
Vietnam Adopts U.N. Agreement on Discrimination Against Women (NHAN DAN, 28 Nov 81)	17

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

Intensified Effort To Fulfill 1981 Plan Urged (KE HOACH HOA, Sep 81)	19
Agricultural Statistics (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, various dates)	24
Editorial Calls for Better Distribution of Consumer Goods (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 3 Dec 81)	27
Domestic Corporations Competing With Export Organizations for Goods (Nguoi Quan Ly; NHAN DAN, 3 Dec 81)	29

AGRICULTURE

Editorial Emphasizes Importance of Restoring Sericulture (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 30 Nov 81)	30
Economic Benefits of Sericulture Described (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 1 Dec 81)	32
Dong Thap Province Exceeds 1981 Grain Collection Quota (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 6 Nov 81)	34
Dac Lac Province Clears Additional Farm Land (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 11 Nov 81)	35
Crop Statistics for North and South Reported (NHAN DAN, 1 Dec 81)	36
Ministry of Food Reports on 1981 Grain Mobilization (Loi Ha; NHAN DAN, 3 Dec 81)	38
Management and Planning of Rubber Sector Said To Improve (Nguyen Dang Vieu; KE HOACH HOA, Sep 81)	41

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

New Capital Construction Regulations Promulgated (KE HOACH HOA, Sep 81)	46
Da River Hydroelectric Plant Under Construction (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 10 Nov 81)	56

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Briefs	
New Tanker Commissioned	57

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities	58
---	----

CHRONOLOGY

Hanoi's Chronology of Events From 16 Aug-15 Sep 1981 (VIETNAM COURIER, Oct 81)	65
---	----

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STRENGTHENING MILITARY DISCIPLINE, PUBLIC SECURITY IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Phan Tuong: "Carrying Out Interministerial Directive 01 of Ministries of National Defense and Interior: Results From One Cause"]

[Text] We learned from comrades in the headquarters of units stationed to the south of the city that the coordination between these units and public security forces to carry out Interministerial Directive 01 of the Ministries of National Defense and Interior on firmly keeping political security, social discipline and safety, has become effective and has brought out good lessons.

The [Southern] military command directly met with the localities and public security to establish many joint control stations made up of military control and public security units. Besides joint control stations at key spots, there also are military personnel control units with the task of improving military personnel's deportment, educating them and maintaining military discipline.

At a meeting held by the Capital Military Region to carry out plans for coordinated protection of political security, social discipline and safety, nearly all military branches, institutes and schools stationed in Hanoi fully recognized the above task. The Military Region Command believes that this was an urgent task for the armed forces in coordination and unison with municipal public security forces to protect and build the capital. This shows that military commanders have strictly carried out the interministerial directive.

During our recent visit to the 5th Company, 47th Group, we had an opportunity to understand more about the spirit of responsibility, as well as the difficulties and hardships of cadres and combatants charged with military control.

At public places, piers, railway stations, bus stations, markets and communications centers, we always meet combatants wearing red armbands with these words, "Military Control." They are young combatants of the 5th Company. A few months ago, under a hot summer sun, they set up shop right in the railway station, so as to protect this area, along with railroad public security. At the time, following the activities of these control units, we realized that this is an environment which can easily turn a positive combatant into a negative one.

For this reason, all leaders and combatants of the 5th Company were taught honesty, the spirit of responsibility and the ability to think and act in line

with the duties of military control combatants. Since the unit had to be in daily contact with the area under control, its personnel lived right in the railway station area. The degree of cooperation between the military control unit and the public security post of the Hanoi railway station, to solve problems in the railway station area was fairly speedy and proper. During a 3-month uninterrupted tour of duty there, 42 cadres and combatants refused bribes in cash and goods from bad elements. Their daily task is to help railway station personnel and public security maintain order, guarantee safety for passengers leaving and entering the station, boarding and leaving trains, buying tickets, going about the station, or waiting; as well as control military personnel, and correct those violating military regulations. Wrongdoings committed by railway station personnel, trouble makers and swindlers, cannot dodge the combatants' eyes. The combatants report all violations to the public security and railroad security forces, or cooperate with the latter to arrest violators. It can be said that the 5th Company has actively contributed to protecting the Hanoi railway station. During their stays there, military control units arrested a number of discharged members of the armed forces for violating the rules and some other individuals for impersonating military personnel, and each week corrected an average 1,000-plus instances of military personnel violating the rules and military discipline. This seemed at first a banal job but carried out properly and correctly has played a very important role in maintaining order, and in seeing that cadres and combatants away from their barracks behave themselves. Once, H., a cadet of the Artillery Academy, and the son of a high-ranking military cadre, violated discipline. The control unit arrested H., but he resisted and caused trouble. Along with the unit, the public security resolutely escorted H. to the post. H. ran away then climbed over a wall to return to his home. On the one hand, the comrades asked H. to strictly comply with the rules, and on the other, they directly and clearly told the family about the true situation, helping them to clearly understand H's wrongdoing.

From the Hanoi railway station area, we went to see the military and traffic control station at one end of the Long Bien Bridge and the Ben Hoa bus station. That afternoon's shift was led by Platoon Leader Tan, with 6 combatants in charge of 2 spots. First Lieutenant Nguyen Van Dang, deputy chief of the Long Bien Bridge traffic police unit, said, "Formerly, there often were traffic jams on the bridge. Vehicles entering the bridge usually refused to stand in line, instead, cutting in front of other vehicles, or obstructing the lanes. Military drivers were most frequent violators of bridge and ferryboat traffic regulations." Why? we asked.

He explained that these military drivers often used the pretext of urgent missions for disregarding traffic regulations. When they were stopped by traffic police, they refused to strictly follow the instructions, and often found fault with police. With the traffic police unit, the VI unit in charge of military control on one end of the Long Bien Bridge, ensured order for vehicles entering and leaving the bridge. In the past, the H13, M3-13 military convoys committed many traffic violations; but now the phenomenon of swerving out of lines or cutting in front of other vehicles so as to reach the bridge ahead of them, no longer exists. Traffic police have also organized professional training for military control units. Instances of illegal transportation of passengers and goods by military truck drivers were strictly controlled and appropriately solved. Many of these drivers have recognized their shortcomings with good

grace. Clearly, this close coordination has had two good effects--educating military personnel about regulations and contributing to firmly keeping social order.

The Long Bien bus station has reserved for public security and the military control unit a fairly convenient workplace. As we arrived there, the two forces were solving the case of C of the 12th Corps (binh doan) selling goods illegally at the station. Later, the case of N, a military deserter-turned vendor at the station, was brought into the post for strict prosecution. The lines of authority between public security and the military control unit were clearly drawn, and as a result, neither of them backed out of their responsibilities.

For a long time, on the streets or at public places, the spectacle of unity and cooperation between military control units and public security in the task of maintaining public order and security, has reflected the people's trust in military and public security units in the capital.

9213

CSO: 4209/142

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH CITY SELF-DEFENSE FORCES PROMOTE TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Thanh: "Ho Chi Minh City Improves Quality of Agency, Enterprise Self-Defense Units"]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City Military Command recently held a conference to summarize the construction and training of self-defense forces in agencies and enterprises throughout the city.

Since the beginning of this year, the self-defense forces of agencies and enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City have received constant attention in consolidation and development aimed at answering the tasks of training, combat readiness and maintaining political security and social order and security. Many agency leadership sections and a number of enterprise directors in the city have had a proper concept of building self-defense forces. Agencies of the municipal military command and military agencies of the precincts have made efforts to maintain close contact with primary level units. Each agency and enterprise self-defense unit has reexamined forces and implemented a table of organization and equipment precisely in accordance with the stipulations of upper echelons, emphasizing quality and suitable quantity. Every unit has leadership and management cadres, workers and students have been recruited into the self-defense forces. Nearly all demobilized military personnel and military personnel reassigned to agencies and enterprises have entered the self-defense forces. These men and women are suitably deployed and used and a number have been placed in the cadre ranks. Equipment and the maintenance of weapons and equipment for combat readiness have received special emphasis.

The municipal self-defense forces have made many efforts in maintaining political security and social order and security. Since the beginning of this year, the self-defense forces have discovered and halted hundreds of thefts and many gangsters and hooligans, arrested many armed thieves and assured safety for units and agencies. Many new results have been achieved in technical and tactical training for the self-defense forces. Nearly 73,000 self-defense cadres and men have participated in training in stipulated subjects.

The self-defense forces of railroad precinct 3 and the weaving enterprises, from the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education Office, self-defense units in the assault youth forces, self-defense forces in the Material Supplies Enterprise, etc. have achieved fairly good quality in military training and have properly completed the mobilization reserve forces exercise mission of the entire city.

The self-defense forces of sectors and agency and enterprise centers are one by one organizing detachment field meets and each area is selecting forces to participate in a municipal field meet.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NORTHERN BORDER DISTRICT PROMOTES COMBAT READINESS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Quang Cong: "Quang Hoa (Cao Bang) Armed Forces Complete Stipulated Training Program, Combat Coordination Exercise"]

[Text] The armed forces of Quang Hoa District in Cao Bang Province have completed the stipulated military training program and achieved fairly good results in a coordinated combat exercise. The Quang Hoa District military command agency held a military training class for more than 100 village, state forest and district agency self-defense militia cadres while simultaneously sending cadres down to assist the primary level self-defense militia units in formulating good combat and border protection plans.

The armed forces in the district, coordinating with border defense troops, public security forces and people's security teams regularly conducting surveillance patrols and on combat standby, have discovered and halted many Chinese forays across the border for reconnaissance and economic destruction activity and blocked and arrested black marketeers engaged in illegal trade. The district also established many control stations to closely inspect travel in the border area while sending work teams down to the villages to propagandize and encourage villagers in the border area to uphold a spirit of vigilance and not to listen to the distorted views or use the psychological materials of the Chinese reactionaries. Troop units also coordinated with the self-defense militia to organize protection forces for the village people to harvest the tenth-month rice days to assist the people in accelerating the rate of tenth-month rice harvest. Units also assisted the people in repairing bunkers in families, schools and dispensaries as a defense against enemy artillery.

7300

CSO: 4209/121

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES BETTER JOINT ARMS COMMAND TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Joint Arms Combat Command Training"]

[Text] Large-scale joint arms operations with many forces participating is the way of modern combat. A commander capable of organizing close coordinated command between the combat elements and developing the strength of the technical arms units plays an extremely important role in raising the combat effectiveness of the army.

Our army is advancing toward a modern regular status, and the combat arms and technical elements are increasingly developing in both quality and quantity. However, due to the special formation and development characteristics of our army, for a fairly long period of time the combat elements usually included only infantry, artillery and a small number of security arm units. As a result a number of cadres have not yet studied a great deal or been familiar with joint combat command procedures and the employment of units from the various arms in a joint training or in combat still exhibits a number of limitations.

The combat mission to protect the fatherland demands that the combined forces commander have a constant and firm grasp of the quantity, quality, technical state and combat capabilities of all types of weapons, equipment of infantry units as well as units of other branches under his command and firmly supervise the branch units in training as well as in combat. Under any situation, he must know precisely how to use his forces in order that every combat unit can develop high combat strength and create the integrated strength of the army in the overall battle.

Special features of the joint timing arms combat are sure planning, accuracy and strictly coordinated timing. Therefore, training in scientific command procedures is an essential requirement of command cadres at the present time. Scientific command procedures are the result of a process of studying to raise the standards of military and technical science while simultaneously training to resolutely eliminate backward habits and expressions of vague generality lacking depth and substance while practicing and outlining combat plans, or unsystematically working without including changes in the situation, omitting forces or having forces but not using them in accordance with their characteristics, capabilities, role or mission.

In order to develop the strength of the technical branch units, the commander must constantly grasp and utilize his branch agencies and cadres, to fashion a machine that works effectively in close, regular and harmonious coordination especially in combat readiness training of which the most concentrated aspect is in maneuvers simulating the operations plan. Through this, the commander can organize training to raise the combat strength and combat coordination standards of the branch units while simultaneously raising his own standards. In his daily work, the commander must pay close attention to the proper proposals of the branch and specialized cadres and assist them in fulfilling their responsibilities in best contributing toward the missions of training, management, building strong units and creating conditions for carrying out coordinated plans in combat.

Command procedures and capabilities are one organically related system. Actual practice has indicated not a few cases in which cadres lacked understanding and the necessary knowledge, leading to incorrect decisions or unscientific procedures which reduced training quality as well as combat efficiency. Therefore, study to improve the knowledge of technical arms and to unceasingly train in combat procedures and regularly gain experience in actual training and combat are factors which cannot be neglected by the joint arms commander.

7300

CSO: 4209/121

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MEASURES TO CURB SELLING OF ERSATZ MEDICINE URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Oct 81 p 4

[A Story A Day column by "Nguoi Xay Dung" (Builder): "By Means of Strong Doses of Antibiotics"]

[Text] When one walks along some sidewalks one sees people seeking to buy, or surreptitiously selling, the various kinds of Western medicine: vaccines and pills which are very carefully packaged. But beware: much of it is ersatz medicine!

Recently, the responsible organ investigated such ersatz medicine and ultimately discovered:

-- Nguyen Anh T, who lives on Nam Bo Street, and his cohorts, who produced tens of thousands of vials of ersatz camphor, atabrine, vitamin C, etc.

-- Nguyen Thi Ng., of organ C, who taking advantage of being sent by her organ to buy medicine, substituted ersatz medicine for thousands of tetracycline and Corocidin pills.

Furthermore, it was discovered that the "Bach Dang" circus troupe (from the South) sold many kinds of ersatz medicine, such as "Mountain" deworming medicine, toothache medicine, arthritis medicine (of which there were hundreds of kilograms), etc.

When they buy ersatz medicine, consumers lose their money and the medicine soon deteriorates or cannot be used. But there are even greater dangers in the use of ersatz medicines: customers not only lose their money, but the illnesses are not cured and some kinds make the users sicker. Those who make and sell ersatz medicines are unscrupulous people who are no different from toxic germs which spread diseases among credulous people.

Since the state exercises unified management of Western medicine, Builder hopes that the public health organs will increase their production of medicine, while also stepping up market management. I hope that market control will be intensified and that when peddlers are seen selling Western medicine they should be investigated and dealt with immediately. Only by both increasing the output of medicine and administering such doses of "antibiotics" can we limit, and eventually eliminate, the evil of the illegal buying and selling of Western medicine as well as the various kinds of ersatz medicine.

5616

CSO: 4209/112

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI PEOPLE'S COUNCIL MEETS ON MAINTAINING ORDER AND SECURITY

People's Committee Report on Security

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Oct 81 pp 1,4

[Text] Yesterday morning, 28 October, the third session of the Municipal People's Council (Eighth Term) was opened at the Giang Vo assembly hall. The members of the Municipal People's Council, the heads of organs and sectors, and representatives of the political parties and mass organizations participated in the session. The Hanoi delegation to the Seventh National Assembly also participated. In his opening remarks, comrade Tran Vi, Chairman of the Municipal People's Committee, stressed that the focus of this session would be discussion of the task of maintaining security and order in the capital.

On behalf of the Municipal People's Committee, comrade Pham Tam Long, a member of the Committee and Director of the Public Security Service, reported on the situation, missions, and tasks of the maintenance of political security and social order and security in the capital. The report stated that during the past 9 months our capital has maintained political security under the conditions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in league with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys of the various kinds, endeavoring to sabotage us in the political, military, economic, cultural-social, diplomatic, and other fields. We have also reduced acts which violate socialist property and the property and lives of the people, strengthened public order, contributed to market management, and served production and life.

However, the developments during the past 9 months have continued to manifest the complicated nature of the security and order situation in the capital. The Chinese reactionaries, the imperialists, and their lackeys are continuing to feverishly carry out psychological warfare activities to oppose our country's revolution. Violation of socialist property is still a serious problem. Public order is still poor. The evil of taking over sidewalks and roadways to illegally build houses and roadside stands is still widespread. Traffic laws are not strictly enforced. Hooligans and troublemakers still commit many serious crimes. The problem of houses burning down because of the illegal use of explosives and inflammable materials has caused much harm. Speculation and blackmarket activities have not been effectively stopped.

As we continue to apply the measures which we have done a good job of applying during the past 9 months, the task of protecting political security and social order and safety in the capital must be oriented toward the major objectives: we must stop the counter-propaganda and psychological warfare activities, eliminate decadent cultural works, and severely punish the speculators, blackmarketeers, corrupt people, and those who steal socialist property. We must severely punish hooligans, and do a good job of maintaining traffic order and public sanitation and order.

In order to attain those objectives, the report of the Municipal People's Committee set forth a number of positive measures, such as continuing to strongly promote the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland, strengthen economic protection and interior protection, promote the struggle against counter-propaganda activities, and repulse psychological warfare.

Then comrades Tran Tan and Nguyen Dong, Vice Chairmen of the Municipal People's Committee, reported on the continuation of the improvement of distribution and circulation, the situation of plan fulfillment during the past 9 months, and the tasks of the plan for the fourth quarter.

The Municipal People's Committee observed that in general, in view of the difficulties regarding materials, raw materials, fuel, etc., the sectors and echelons, especially the production and commercial bases, have made many all-out efforts to maintain and develop production and requisition-purchasing, control the sources of goods, and seek all ways to reduce difficulties and gradually stabilize the people's living conditions. But due to the common difficulties of the nation as a whole, the city has not been fully and promptly supplied with fuel, materials, grain, and goods. Furthermore, our subjective efforts have not been very great or uniform, so there are still limitations in many regards and new problems have arisen which must be studied and resolved.

In the fourth quarter, many difficulties will continue to be encountered in the supplying of fuel, raw materials, and grain. The sectors, echelons, and people of the capital must manifest a spirit of creative labor, promote production, and achieve a victorious 1981-1982 winter-spring harvest. We must concentrate our energies on producing the key products and on the key construction projects. We must continue to improve distribution and circulation and go all-out to stabilize the people's living conditions. We must endeavor to fulfill the 1981 state plan and make good preparations for the 1982 plan.

Today the People's Council delegates will form into teams and discuss the reports of the Municipal People's Committee.

People's Council Discusses Security Maintenance

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] After holding team discussions, on the afternoon of 29 October the Municipal People's Council, working at the assembly hall, concentrated on discussing the task of maintaining security and order. The Council heard the opinions of the following delegates: Nguyen Khanh Nhuy, Lu Giang, Luu Minh Tri, Nguyen Thanh Vinh, and Pham The Bong.

The opinions of the delegates regarding the task of maintaining security and order in the capital all agreed with the observations and analyses of the situation, and the positive measures, presented by the Municipal People's Committee in its report. The delegates also spoke of the contributions, tasks, and recommendations of their sectors, circles, or units with regard to that task.

Comrade Nguyen Khanh Nhuy recommended the stepping up of propaganda and education and the enforcement of the socialist legal code. The quality of the forces protecting the organs and enterprises must be improved. Night patrolling and guarding must be maintained.

With regard to the forces participating in the task of maintaining order and security, comrade Lu Giang recommended a number of measures, including combat coordination between the public security forces and the army.

Comrade Luu Minh Tri expressed his opinions regarding the role and responsibility of youths in maintaining security and order. He recommended that we continue to promote the movement for the three forces -- army, public security, and youths -- to cooperate in activities to protect security and order. The Red Flag Youth, the Assault Youths, and the Red Star Youth units must be mobilized by the party and state at the base level to participate in maintaining public order and traffic order, participate in market management, and oppose decadent, reactionary culture. In his recommendations, lawyer Nguyen Thanh Vinh suggested that certain steps should be taken and that some points of the People Committee's report on order and security in the capital be amended. He recommended that the Municipal People's Council and People's Committee pay special attention to taking resolute steps to deal with acts violating public order and traffic order. The People's Committee should organize the maintenance of order and security as if it were a revolutionary movement. That movement must have unified command and have the enthusiastic participation of the sector, mass organizations, etc. The contents of the movement include not only order and security, but also the creation of a civilized, polite way of life.

Delegate Phan The Bong recommended the strengthening of the sense of responsibility of the public security forces toward guiding the maintenance of traffic order. The roadways that have been encroached upon must be cleared. The units enforcing rules must intensify their activities. Population management must be tighter. The propaganda task must serve to counter false psywar rumors.

With regard to the task of maintaining order and security in the capital, the delegates will continue to express opinions during this morning's meeting.

People's Council Resolution on Security and Order

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Nov 81 pp 1,4

[Text] On 28 October 1981 the Municipal People's Council listened to a report by the Municipal People's Committee on the enemy's activities and criminal violations, the good points and deficiencies of the task of the task of protecting political security and social order and safety in the capital, and steps that must

be taken to strengthen it during the coming period. The Municipal People's Council unanimously approved the report and decided that during the coming period it will be necessary to promote the revolutionary movement of the capital's people to protect political security and social order and safety.

1. The capital's people must positively resist espionage warfare and strictly protect national secrets. Internal protection must be strengthened. The people's mass organizations in the organs, enterprises, neighborhoods, wards, villages, etc., must positively struggle against psychological warfare activities and, along with the public security forces, seek out the ringleaders who spread rumors, prosecute the enemy elements, and educate people who, because they are not vigilant, are deceived by the enemy's psychological warfare arguments.

2. In addition to the production movement, special attention must be paid to protecting production. The organs, enterprises, and cooperatives must strictly carry out the resolutions of the party and state regarding the strengthening of economic management, overcome all short comings, and not allow the enemy and the bad elements to sabotage or steal socialist property. The agricultural cooperative members must pay attention to protecting the crops, farm animals, and property of the cooperative. They must distinguish between incidents which cause economic harm because of deficient technical knowledge or lack of a sense of responsibility, and the sabotage activities of the enemy. They must be extremely vigilant and be on the lookout for sabotage by the enemy and the bad elements, and absolutely not overlook economic sabotage. Economic protection is a mission of the people, especially the cadres, industrial workers, and cooperative members, in the organs, enterprises, and cooperatives. The heads of enterprises and the enterprise defense committees are directly responsible for fulfilling the mission of defending the enterprises.

3. The various strata of people in the capital must resolutely oppose professional hooligans, arrogant thugs, speculators, blackmarketers, con men, etc., and greatly reduce serious crimes. The ward and village public security forces must rely on the people in order to uncover and arrest such people, promptly stop their criminal acts, and rapidly bring them to trial. The people's police must cooperate with the regular troops, self-defense militia, and people's patrol organizations, in patrolling and guarding, especially at night on the streets and in the villages. They must be on guard against and resist criminal violators. The people's police must always be present in the key areas, and the mobile public security forces of the precincts must be strengthened so that they can promptly deal with any incidents that occur.

All law violations must be dealt with strictly and fairly, in accordance with law. Measures taken by the governmental administration must be combined with mass struggle at the base level, in order to both develop the collective mastership right of the people and reform the criminals. All violations of the honor, person, or property of those arresting lawbreakers must be dealt with appropriately.

4. All residents of the city and everyone passing through the city must strictly obey the city's traffic order and safety rules. There must be continuous propaganda regarding the traffic order and safety rules, and the activities of the traffic police and the police maintaining order must be stepped up. The popular forces participating in the maintenance of traffic order must be organized realistically and effectively.

There must be launched continuous propaganda campaigns regarding the city's public order rules, which everyone must be taught to observe them. Attention must be paid to educating teenagers and youths. The rules inspection units in the wards must continually inspect their observance. Everyone must admonish one another to obey public order rules.

Everyone must participate in preventing and extinguishing fires. The fire-prevention police and the people's fire-prevention units in the wards and villages must be strengthened.

5. All citizens in the capital must strictly observe the population registration and management statutes, in order to strengthen the maintenance of order and security and serve the interests of the people. The people's committees at the various echelons, especially at the ward level, must strengthen their guidance of the public security forces in order to tightly manage the population.

6. The ward, precinct, and city committees, and the production sectors, must be concerned with providing jobs for youths. They must disseminate the experiences of the advanced wards and villages in promoting the education of backward youths. Additional recreational areas must be provided for the youths in the wards. They must consolidate the organization, and strengthen the activities, of the committees in charge of caring for and educating youths and teenagers of the wards and villages. There must be coordination among the families, schools, and mass organizations in order to educate backward children and prevent acts that harm social order.

7. The struggle against enemy sabotage and the other criminals is a fierce, decisive, complicated, and prolonged. We can win victory only if we can develop the collective mastership right of the people, advance the revolutionary movement of the capital's people a step further, develop the combined strength of the proletarian dictatorship, and use the appropriate struggle forms: administrative and legal, educational, economic, etc. Therefore, under the leadership of the party committees at the various echelons, the governmental administrations and the public security forces -- the principal tools -- must coordinate closely with the people's mass organizations to advance the mass revolutionary movement, attack the enemy, and win one victory after another. In the bases, wards, districts, and municipalities there must be a movement guidance organization made up of representatives of the people's committees, public security organs, and mass organizations, in order to coordinate activities. The neighborhood teams, mass organization teams, and people's security teams must be improved with regard to organization and activities.

The governmental administrations at the various levels must firmly grasp the situation in each ward, village, organ, and enterprise. They must keep informed about people who imperil security and order, in order to have appropriate plans to manage and stop them. They must strengthen the information system and rectify the reporting system in order to firmly grasp the daily situation with regard to political security and social order and safety, and guide the prompt resolution of problems which arise.

The public security forces organization must be consolidated and perfected; they must be pure and streamlined, have strong fighting strength, and have good professional skills -- especially the ward and village public security police and the protection organizations in the organs and enterprises. We must continually educate the cadres and men of the capital's public security forces in order to strengthen their fighting spirit, sense of responsibility, and consciousness of serving the people, and promptly reward and encourage good people and good deeds, while also strictly disciplining and getting rid of decadent, degenerate elements. We must be concerned with the lives of the cadres and men of the people's public security forces, and increase their operational facilities.

The governmental administrations and mass organizations at the various echelons, from the municipal level to the base level, must continually educate the people of the capital in order to heighten their spirit of revolutionary vigilance and spirit of revolutionary combat, defeat all sabotage plots and acts of the enemy and the various kinds of lawbreakers, and assure political security and social order and safety in the capital.

5616
CSO: 4209/112

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONWIDE LACK OF BASIC CADRES DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Properly Formulate and Carry Out Cadre Planning"]

[Text] Cadres who took part in the war of resistance against French colonialists and that against American imperialists and the Beijing expansionistic aggressors, have retired, are going to retire, or have ceased working because of poor health. Meanwhile, many production and work sectors, especially in precincts, districts, wards, enterprises, etc, still need and lack a very large number of capable, healthy and enthusiastic cadres. Presently, many correct policies and measures are not properly carried out. The main reason is that formulating and implementing cadre planning have not become a regular organizational task for party committee and administrative echelons, some of them arguing that anyone with suitable authority can fulfill any job, just like--as an adage put it--"anyone holding a flag can brandish it." This erroneous view originates from a simplistic way of formulating and carrying out cadre work, and of solving the cadre requirements in a makeshift and passive fashion. Only by properly formulating and carrying out cadre planning can we solve the big cadre requirement in terms of quantity and quality.

With a view to effectively serving the political task, at present as well as in the long run, cadre planning must clearly exhibit the characteristics of continuity as well as succession. While employing seasoned cadres, we must fully develop their capabilities and experiences, properly carry out the policies intended for them, we must do our best to train, improve and promote young cadres, and cadres having bright prospects. This means that for each function we must hold 1 to 2 cadres in reserve. In the past few years, manifestations of the concept that "seniority breeds power," of bias, parochialism and conservatism have been driven back, paving the way for young cadres and cadres having scientific-technological knowledge to take over important work positions. However, negative phenomena in promoting and assigning cadres have not all disappeared. We still have to patiently struggle to overcome manifestations of jealousy, lust for powerful positions, or of promoting cadres with the purpose of fostering the policy of unit, etc, rather than on the basis of virtue and talent or according to political requirements.

As mentioned above, the need for cadres, both in quantity and quality, is very large at the present time. But first of all we must focus on important fields and spots in the economy, public security and national defense. In more specific

terms, cooperatives, wards, enterprises, production teams and units, public security posts, stores, etc, must have core cadres endowed with the political quality, virtues, and capabilities needed for fulfilling their tasks. And to meet this requirement, we must make cadres and party members clearly define their responsibilities, stand ready to serve in key spots, and combat manifestations of fearing difficulties and hardships. Moreover, we must strictly carry out existing policies and reinforce policies of treatment of these basic level cadres. One of the things to do to implement the cadre policy is to solicitously train cadres of both sexes on morality, political quality and understanding about theory, policies and their professional skill. The recent short-term training drive for key village officials shows that basic cadres are highly enthusiastic about work, but that owing to very weak knowledge about revolutionary policies, they often misinterpret and incorrectly carry out party and state views and policies.

Driven by the spirit of responsibility and the purpose of raising work quality and efficiency, cadres must bend over backward to increase their degree of theoretical reasoning, and their knowledge about policies and their professional skill. Many experiences of the past year are no longer appropriate, and have no effect on the current year, because new situations and tasks always give rise to new problems. Without a fundamental knowledge about theory and professional skills, we will not achieve expected results, regardless of the extent of our zeal. A virtuous and talented cadre is, first of all, a cadre capable of fulfilling an assigned task in an outstanding manner.

9213

CSO: 4209/142

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM ADOPTS U.N. AGREEMENT ON DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "The Council of State Decides To Adopt the Agreement Abolishing Every Form of Discrimination Against Women"]

[Text] On 27 November 1981, the Council of State, meeting under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh, decided to adopt the agreement on abolishing every form of discrimination against women, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 December 1979 and signed by our government on 29 July 1980.

The agreement on abolishing every form of discrimination against women is an important legal document that confirms the tremendous role played by women in the various fields of political and social life in our country and in the world as well, confirms the important role played by women in the education and care of children and in family life.

The agreement sets forth the essential conditions that must be established in order to achieve equality between the sexes as strengthening international peace and security and strengthening the cooperation among countries on the basis of respecting the sovereignty and equality of nations.

The agreement confirms the equality of women and men in all fields: politics, economics, culture and society; in these fields, it is necessary to guarantee such basic rights as the right to vote and be a candidate for election, the right to a job, a house and public health care, the right to an education and social security, the freedom to marry and equality with men under the law and in the management and care of their families and children.

The agreement denounces discrimination against women and requires that the signatory countries take specific, effective legal as well as practical steps to uphold the rights and enhance the dignity of women. The agreement appeals to all countries to fully manifest the principle of equality between men and women in the constitution and laws of each country.

This agreement on abolishing every form of discrimination against women is progressive in content and basically consistent with our country's Constitution and laws. The

equality of men and women is part of the fine nature of our country's socialist system and is something with which our party and state are constantly concerned. The decision by the Council of State to adopt the above mentioned agreement further confirms the correct policy of our country regarding women, regarding human rights and, at the same time, creates favorable conditions for enhancing the international position of our country and the role of our women in the struggle of the socialist countries and other progressive forces for the victory of peace, democracy, social progress and the equality of men and women.

7809

CSO: 4209/151

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

INTENSIFIED EFFORT TO FULFILL 1981 PLAN URGED

Hanoi KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 1-3

[Article: "Strengthen Implementation Guidance, Victoriously Fulfill the 1981 State Plan"]

[Text] Strengthening the task of guiding the fulfillment of the 1981 state during the final 3 months of the year has a special importance: it is not only intended to attain, at the highest possible level, the norms of the 1981 plan, and realistically meet the urgent requirements regarding the people's living conditions, the building of the material-technical bases of socialism, and the consolidation of national defense, but also to create favorable conditions for beginning the fulfillment of the 1982 plan. To attain new accomplishments in fulfilling the plan for the final months of the year is to practically celebrate the Fifth Party Congress.

In guiding plan fulfillment at present, attention must be paid to the following matters.

1. Concentrating on the provision of material conditions for the key tasks of the plan.

The resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (fourth term) set forth the basic tasks of the 1981 plan, and clearly stated the objectives regarding the production of food crops, industrial crops, consumer goods, and export goods, as well as the objectives regarding electricity, coal, cement, machinery, chemicals, etc. One of our major difficulties at present is that the material conditions have not been assured, especially the various kinds of materials that still fall far short of meeting requirements. Therefore, it is very important that we concentrate on providing the material conditions for the central tasks and the key plan objectives.

In agriculture, the contracting-out of production to workers has created a strong motive force which has stimulated the more rapid growth of agricultural production. This year the 10th month rice crop in the north was essentially planted during the best part of the seasonal schedule, the area plan norm was essentially attained, and the localities concentrated on tending and protecting the crop and on limiting the damage caused by insects. The winter crop is positively being planted. The task of plan fulfillment guidance is to do a good job of managing, and concentrate

forces and materiel (insecticides and oil to kill insects, POL to fight waterlogging, etc.) on, the tending of 10th month rice, while closely balancing the requirements for seedstock (especially corn, sweet potato, and white potato seedstock), draft power, fertilizer, etc., in order to attain a planting plan of 350,000 to 400,000 hectares of winter crops. Under the conditions of limited nitrogenous fertilizer and POL, the localities, especially the district echelon, must guide their truly concentrated use in the key areas, and assure the real result of rapidly increased crop yields and output.

In the industrial and small industry sectors, the greatest difficulty is still the lack of raw materials, electricity, coal, and chemicals. During recent months, in implementing the new stands and policies of the state regarding the increased right of enterprises to take the initiative and the implementation of the system of paying salaries according to output and the paying of bonuses, many state enterprises have gone all-out to develop latent capabilities and fully utilize raw materials and fuel in order to increase output. Many enterprises have taken the initiative in balancing the various kinds of materials needed in production, in improving the requisition-purchasing of raw materials, and in organizing the supplying of materials. It is necessary to do a better job of providing electricity and coal, and supply materials and equipment for enterprises, concentrating on the key products of the economy. Especially, the enterprises producing such production means as iron, steel, electricity, coal, chemicals, wood, etc., must pay attention to promptly supplying the raw materials, materials, and parts needed to fulfill the production plans, and to, on that basis, do a good job of fulfilling the obligation of delivering products to the state. Guiding the fulfillment of that tasks has an extremely important significance, for if such enterprises do not correctly implement the products distribution plans they will create imbalances in production in many other production bases. In the enterprises, an important matter is seeking all ways to fully utilize the existing raw materials and materials, and especially positively applying technical advances to reducing the consumption of materials per unit of production, and strictly economizing in the use of electricity, coal, POL, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, wood, and cement, while struggling against waste and the stealing of socialist materials and property.

Guiding implementation and providing the various kinds of materials, especially those now in very short supply -- and using them for the correct purposes and in the proper amounts, and concentrating them on the key, urgent plan tasks -- requires harmonious coordination by the planning, foreign trade, materials, transportation, and other organs, in accordance with unified, centralized management from the central level down to the local and base levels. Especially important is improving the capability and management of communications and transportation, so that the transportation sector can advance to doing a good job of meeting the needs for transporting the materials necessary for production and the lives of the people.

2. Continuing to perfect the system of policies and regulations serving the promotion of production and assuring the close combination of the three economic benefits.

Our party and state are gradually eliminating the irrational restrictions, amending the inappropriate managerial structures, and eliminating the centralized, bureaucratic supply type of management, in order to create conditions for the base-level

units to take the initiative in production and commercial activities. During the recent period, the new economic stands and policies promulgated by the party and state, although there have been distortions in their implementation which must be corrected, have encouraged the bases to develop their initiative and creativity in fully utilizing labor, land, equipment, and materials to increase output for society and increase the incomes of the workers. We must continue to rapidly supplement and perfect that system of policies and enable guidance of those economic activities to be more responsive to the situation and have the effect of further stimulating the exploitation of the latent capabilities and promoting production.

Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, has affirmed that the contracting-out of production is a new developmental step of our country's agriculture, a broad socialist revolutionary movement, a festival day of the masses. A pressing requirement at present is the perfection and expansion of the form of contracting out production to workers on a nationwide scale. It is necessary to pay attention to determining appropriate output to be contracted out, and the expenditures of materials and labor; correctly determining those who will participate in contracting-out; to closely guiding the production links in the process of implementing contracting-out; closely combining contracting-out with the reorganization of production and the improvement of management in the cooperatives, etc. In addition to perfecting the form of contracting-out with regard to rice, it is necessary to gain experience and perfect the contracting-out of subsidiary food crops, industrial crops, animal husbandry, and the rural occupations, and to assure that the new contracting-out form has the positive effect of promoting the production of foodstuffs, while also comprehensively developing agriculture.

Continuing to improve the requisition-purchasing and price policies, and supplying production means and consumer goods to agriculture and the rural areas, is an urgent requirement in guidance to attain the plan norms during the final months of the year. The actual situation has clearly demonstrated that recently there has been clear progress in the implementation of a number of new policies regarding distribution and circulation, and the requisition-purchasing of paddy. The southern provinces have been able to requisition-purchase twice as much paddy as last year, and the requisition-purchasing of the other agricultural products, such as soybeans, green beans, peanuts, fresh pork, eggs, greens, and tobacco has increased. During the last months of the year we must continue to improve and perfect these policies, do a better job of organizing the commercial work, assure the further stimulation of agricultural production and, on that basis, fulfill the plans to control the sources of goods that have been set forth, in order to do a better job of meeting the needs of production and life.

In the state economic sectors, on the basis of recapitulating and learning from the implementation of decisions 25, 26, and 64-CP of the Council of Ministers, it is necessary to continue to concretize the policies and regulations, expanding the right of enterprises to take the initiative in production and commerce and doing a good job of exploiting all existing and latent capabilities while strengthening the centralized management of the central echelon with regard to the key aspects of the economy. Correctly combining the three economic benefits is a very practical way to stimulate the development of production, on the basis of binding workers to the ultimate results. The actual situation has clearly indicated that

it is necessary to gradually perfect the planning and management policies and regulations vis-a-vis the state enterprises, and assure the close, complete, and simultaneous combination of policies. In the immediate future, in order to get the production and commercial activities of the state enterprises on the right track, it is necessary to urgently complete the system of the various kinds of prices used in production cost accounting, such as the raw materials, fuel, and materials prices, and the various kinds of unit prices, norms, standards, etc., in order to calculate the enterprise wholesale prices and the industrial wholesale prices on a more solid basis. In each enterprise it is necessary to urgently complete the organization of production and labor, determine norms and standards, etc., and expand the paying of salaries according to output, in order to bring about better results.

Our party and state have pointed out that in order to exploit the actual capabilities, the improvement of management and planning, in which the improvement of policies is of special, decisive importance. The actual situation has proved that if the implementation of the policies is closely guided in the right direction, and if studies are carried out to supplement and perfect the policies promptly and specifically, then the economic situation and the people's lives are certain to undergo better transformations. Therefore, during the coming period, in order to do a good job of carrying out that task there must be a strong transformation in the organs responsible for studying the management and planning policies and systems, such as plans, prices, finance, banking, labor, etc.

3. Organizing centralized, complete guidance of implementation; strengthening the organization of guidance, especially at the district echelon; strengthening the inspection and control tasks; and achieving a new transformation in working methods.

During the last 3 months of 1981, the economic situation will continue to experience difficulties, and the volume of work vis-a-vis the organization of plan implementation guidance is very great and urgent. Therefore, guidance must be very concentrated, complete, and definitive with regard to each specific task. As stated above, it is necessary to concentrate all guidance capabilities on the key objectives of the plan: the key products, the key transportation routes, the key construction projects, and the requisition-purchasing, transportation, and consumption of strategic materials. If that is to be accomplished, there must be extremely tight coordination, the organization of seminars regarding each specific task, and a division of labor and coordination among the sectors, in order to assure a meshing of plans, policies, materials, and prices, so that they affect one another and bring about clear results.

A matter worthy of attention is that in our country's present economic situation most of the key, urgent economic tasks which the economy is now concentrating on fulfilling are in the sphere of the district. The greatest, most basic latent capabilities which can be rapidly exploited in order to develop the economy are in agriculture, in the sphere of the district and carried out directly by the districts. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the economic management and planning capabilities of the district echelon, define more clearly the functions and responsibilities of the district echelon, rationally arrange the management organizations and cadres at the district level, assure that the apparatus is efficient, light, close to the base, and fully capable of promptly coordinating the

production and commercial activities of the economic bases that are part of the different ownership systems in the sphere of the district, etc.

Strengthening the inspection and control tasks is an important factor in assuring that the task of organizing plan fulfillment is carried out with high effectiveness. It is necessary to promptly develop the new, positive factors which blossom in the mass emulation movement, while at the same time promptly correcting the distortions that arise in the process of plan fulfillment and assuring that the working people can serve as the masters in economic management more practically and effectively. The inspection and control tasks must also concentrate on the key objectives of the plan, on controlling the implementation of the new economic policies of the party and state, especially the use and delivery of products and the enforcement of discipline vis-a-vis payments to the budget, the cash accounting system, and the distribution and supplying of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

In order to promptly meet the new, very urgent requirements regarding economic activities, the ability of the management organs to manage daily tasks must be improved. The viewpoint of comprehensiveness must be emphasized, and there must be harmonious coordination of the activities of the sectors, with emphasis on the key aspects. The upper-echelon organs vigorously supervise, and fully meet the requirements of, the lower echelon, and overcome administrative, bureaucratic, red-tape working methods that are distant from the masses and from reality. We must emphasize the working method of remaining close to and focusing on the base level, in order to work rapidly and skilfully, and promptly resolve the difficulties of the base level. It is necessary to correctly carry out the system of a single commander and create an urgent, positive, and creative working atmosphere, while also assuring centralization, unity, and strict discipline.

The above are some of the tasks of guiding the fulfillment of the 1981 state plan during the last months of the year. It is certain that the emulation movement to achieve brilliant accomplishments in that regard to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress will undergo new transformations, be equal to the requirements of the situation, and contribute to achieving a strong transformation in our country's economy.

5616
CSO: 4209/139

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15, 16, 19 and 20 Oct 81 p 2

[15 Oct 81, p 2]
[Text]

<u>Sector</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Total amount of area under the cultivation of grain	5.6 million hectares	7 million hectares	1.4 million hectares
Amount of area planted with rice	4.94 " "	5.56 " "	0.62 "
Amount of area planted with subsidiary food crops	0.66 " "	1.44 " "	0.78 "
Subsidiary food crops as a percentage of grain crops	13 percent	18.6 percent	5.6 percent
Total area planted with industrial crops	380,000 hectares	605,800 hectares	225,800 hectares
Amount of area planted with annual industrial crops (tobacco, jute, peanuts, sugarcane and so forth)	198,800 "	348,800 "	150,000 "
Amount of area planted with perennial industrial crops (tea, coffee and so forth)	182,000 "	257,000 "	75,000 "

[16 Oct, 81, p 2]
[Text]

<u>Livestock Production</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Buffalo	2,194,000 head	2,316,000 head	122,000 head
Cattle	1,466,000 "	1,661,000 "	175,000 "

Chart Cont'd

<u>Livestock Production</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Hogs	8,801,000 head	10,000,000 head	1,119,000 head
Poultry	86,000,000 "	75,000,000 "	a reduction of 11,000,000 head
Reproduction (live weight)	3,620,000 tons	4,960,000 tons	1,340,000 tons

[19 Oct 81, p 2]
[Text]

New Farmland Opened Through Land Clearing Operations (1976-1980)

	<u>Nationwide</u>	<u>The North</u>	<u>The South</u>
Total amount of land cleared cleared (hectares)	700,000	250,000	450,000
Amount of cleared land put into production (hectares)	560,000	210,000	350,000
Amount of cleared land planted with grain crops (hectares)	380,000		
Amount of cleared land planted with industrial and food crops (hectares)	180,000		

[20 Oct 81, p 2]
[Text]

Number of Persons Going To Build New Economic Zones in the 5 Years from 1976 to 1980

	<u>The North</u>	<u>The South</u>	<u>Nationwide</u>
Persons	625,000	847,000	1,472,000
Laborers	337,000	374,000	771,000

Economic Statistics

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 14 Oct 81, p 7

[Text]

Population (millions of persons):			Amount of Area Under Cultivation (millions of hectares)		
1975: 47.6	1978: 51.5	1975: 5.6	1978: 6.8		
1976: 49.2	1979: 52.5	1976: 6.2	1979: 6.9		
1977: 50.5	1980: 53.7	1977: 6.6	1980: 7.0		

Grain Output (in paddy equivalent)(millions of tons)

1975:	11.5	1978:	12.2
1976:	13.5	1979:	13.9
1977:	12.5	1980:	14.3

Average Amount of Grain Per Capita (kilograms)

1975:	240	1978:	238
1976:	274	1979:	266
1977:	249	1980:	267

7809

CSO: 4209 / 71

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMER GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Insuring the Supply of Essential Goods"]

[Text] Together with providing temporary food subsidies, organizing the supply of goods in accordance with ration standards is a measure that reduces the difficulties encountered in the daily lives of manual workers, civil servants and the armed forces as well as the other persons working within the state sector. In essence, this mode of distribution involves spending a portion of one's wages in order to purchase products at stable prices and meet one's most essential needs as permitted by economic conditions; it accounts for a large percentage of the daily expenditures made by the laborer. The various localities and sectors that perform a distribution and circulation function have the responsibility of fully implementing this policy of the Political Bureau and Council of Ministers.

Many municipalities, provinces, precincts and districts have made efforts to intensify their purchasing activities in order to control the sources of local goods, deliver products to the state in accordance with their plans, trade with other localities and receive goods sent by the central level. As a result, both rationed and non-rationed goods have been supplied in exact accordance with standards and on time. The manual workers and civil servants of these localities have welcomed this method of operation and work with peace of mind.

As regards those localities that provide wage subsidies in place of supplying actual products, recent facts have shown that this measure, when applied under the conditions of successful, local commodity production, expanded socialist commerce that controls the market and relatively stable prices, can maintain the standard of living of wage earners. Applying wage subsidies when local commodity production is at a low level of development, socialist commerce is still small, the free market is still widespread and prices are still undergoing complex changes is no different than allowing the lives of laborers to be dominated by the free market. The harm of this practice is that the volume of money in circulation constantly increases, purchasing power declines and the real income of the laborer declines. There are still some inefficiencies in the practice of using wage subsidies in place of supplying actual products: laborers who have a high food product supply standard but low wages suffer a significant loss. Wage subsidies cannot keep pace with price fluctuations on the free market as this would further complicate financial-

monetary activities; on the other hand, it is also impossible to compensate for the losses incurred by the laborer.

The current allowances and wage system are temporary measures that can only maintain the standard of living of manual workers and civil servants when steps are taken to effectively organize the supply of goods in accordance with state regulations. The localities and sectors that produce and do business in grain, food products, fuel, industrial consumer goods and so forth have the responsibility of providing a stable supply of goods and gradually increasing this supply. The general guideline is to accelerate production and intensify purchasing activities with a view toward meeting local consumer needs and creating diverse sources of goods for trade with other localities or for exportation in order to import essential goods. The workers in the cities and industrial complexes must make an effort to effectively support agriculture and produce many consumer goods for trade with farmers; this will make a direct contribution to maintaining their sources of grain and food products. The norms governing production, purchases, the delivery of products to the state, transportation and distribution must be implemented in a well coordinated manner. Compensation for losses and price compensation for products that are supplied must be made on the basis of careful calculations and must be promptly allocated from the budget so that business installations have the capital needed to operate; we must correct the practice of including all expenditures that are not made in accordance with regulations, all waste and all losses in circulation costs, thereby forcing the finance sector to bear the burden of all of these unreasonable expenses.

Well organized distribution and services reduce the difficulties encountered by the laborer. The commerce sector should make every effort to provide better service and abolish the negative phenomena that are still rather widespread within the sector. Effective activities on the part of socialist commerce are an important guarantee of the victory of socialism.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS COMPETING WITH EXPORT ORGANIZATIONS FOR GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 81 p 2

[Tale of Economic Management column by "Nguoi Quan Ly"(The Manager): "Goods... Everywhere"]

[Text] Recently, agricultural and forestry products that are under the exclusive management of the state have been found everywhere on the market. If a locality has completed its norm on the delivery of products in accordance with its plan, this phenomenon is understandable. However, such is not the case. The goods delivered to the state fall short of quotas and are of poor quality. The goods that remain in the locality are larger in quantity and of better quality.

Many localities and corporations operate businesses that resemble the form of a "triangle." The reasons most frequently given are this practice is necessary "because of the local economic balance, the local budget." That which is attractive becomes something that one needs, one likes; sometimes, customers make payment in foreign currency (even though they are engaged in domestic wholesale trade).

Participating in this style of business are all sorts of level II and level III commerce corporations, subward and village marketing cooperatives, local export-import corporations, etc. Persons, goods, money and vehicles go from one place to another at great cost. Prices also rise and fall haphazardly. A number of localities in the South send persons very long distances to buy up anise, cinnamon, tea, coffee and so forth in order to compete for sources of goods with specialized export organizations.

The disorderly buying and selling of goods should be rapidly stopped. Order should be restored to market activities and they must be managed better.

7809

CSO: 4209/153

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF RESTORING SERICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Sericulture, a Way To Solve the Clothing Problem"]

[Text] Food and clothing are two essential needs of everyone. They are the foremost objectives of the socio-economic programs of our party and state. By 1985, in view of the growth of the population, we must take many steps to meet the clothing needs of the people. Together with weaving cloth under contract in order to obtain cotton, we can expand the amount of area under the cultivation of cotton and other fiber bearing crops. However, developing sericulture is a guideline that holds tremendous possibilities, requires little capital, provides rapid returns and provides more silk clothing for the people while making efficient use of labor and expanding the handicraft trades in the countryside.

Raising mulberry trees, raising silkworms, reeling silk fiber and weaving silk cloth are a traditional trade of our people, one that is developed in every area of the country. In the past, our country had as many as 25,000 hectares under the cultivation of mulberry trees, produced about 4,500 tons of cocoons and reeled 446 tons of silk fiber of various types. The weaving of silk had developed to the point where we were meeting some of the clothing needs in the countryside and providing cloth for exportation. There were silk fiber production areas that produced famous products, such as Buoi satin (Hanoi), La Ca chiffon (Ha Son Binh), Hong Do crepe (Thanh Hoa), Ha silk (Ha Tinh), Quang Nam silk and chiffon and Tan Chau silk (An Giang). During the years of the war, sericulture declined and has only begun to be restored in recent years. In 1980, the country had several centralized production areas and more than 70 districts in which there were movements of the people to plant mulberry trees, raise silkworms, reel silk fiber and weave silk cloth in order to achieve partial self-sufficiency in clothing.

The possibilities for sericulture in our country are quite large. Hot and humid tropical areas are favorable for mulberry trees to grow on many different types of soil and bear leaves throughout the year, thus providing for four silkworm seasons. As the start of planning in 13 provinces and municipalities, there are more than 50,000 hectares than can be allocated to the centralized cultivation of mulberry trees and silkworms and hundreds of thousands of hectares that can be used for decentralized cultivation of mulberry trees and silkworms at agricultural production installations

and among the people. This does not include the several hundred thousand hectares on which leaves can be taken now to raise silkworms. Castor oil plants are grown at many places, even along the seacoast. The leaves of the castor oil plant can also be successfully used to raise silkworms. Our people, from the lowlands and the seacoast to the midlands and the mountains, have much experience in sericulture. In every area and district, there are units that are models of sericulture which achieve yields of roughly 1,000 kilograms of cocoons per hectare of mulberries. Areas that were once famous for their silk fiber and cloth, such as Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Ben Tre, Dong Thap and An Giang, are restoring and developing the old trade. At many places, the people have achieved partial self-sufficiency in cloth through sericulture, such as the districts of Lac Son in Ha Son Binh Province and Quan Hoa in Thanh Hoa Province, the cooperatives of Dong Hoa in Thai Binh Province, Yen Cuong in Ha Nam Ninh Province and so forth. A number of scientific and technological achievements have been recorded in sericulture. Several good varieties of mulberries have been established, such as the Quang Bieu, Bau Trang and Que Son varieties; various breeds of silkworms have been developed that produce thick cocoons and a large number of long fibers. We have the necessary, initial material-technical bases and a large corps of scientific cadres and technical workers. These are valuable assets that create the conditions for the development of sericulture.

Existing economic and social conditions are inadequate for advancing sericulture to a new level of development so that it becomes a large-scale production sector. The first requirement is to establish adequate material-technical bases and provide many good varieties of mulberries and breeds of silkworms for supply to centralized areas specializing in sericulture and to cooperatives and the people who practice sericulture in a decentralized fashion in order to insure balance with the plan for the development of sericulture and achieve high yields of cocoons and fiber. The state must adopt policies on investments, loans, the supply of grain and materials, prices and two-way trade that are satisfactory for both the centralized and decentralized production sectors in order to provide incentive for the development of production.

Sericulture is an economic-technical sector that has complex characteristics and which requires many production processes, from crop production and the raising of silkworms to processing and marketing, in order to produce a final product. To insure that these processes are closely linked to one another and yield high economic returns, it is necessary to have a specialized organization in the form of a silkworm and silk fiber economic-technical sector that extends from the central to the local level and is under unified management and guidance in order to direct the development of the cultivation of mulberries, the cultivation of silkworms and the reeling of silk toward large-scale production.

Resolving the clothing problem of the people on the basis of domestic capabilities involves a large-scale socio-economic campaign. Developing the cultivation of mulberries, the cultivation of silkworms, the reeling of silk fiber and the weaving of silk cloth for local use and exportation are a realistic capability that will help resolve the clothing problem of our people.

AGRICULTURE

ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF SERICULTURE DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Many Benefits of Sericulture"]

[Text] Sericulture yields many economic benefits. Our farmers say: "Raising three crops of rice is not as profitable as raising one brood of silkworms," which reflects the benefits derived from mulberry fields, baskets of silkworms and looms of silk. After being raised for 18 to 20 days, silkworms produce products of high value. Silk, a type of high quality fiber, is the main product produced by silkworms, a product that is superior in many ways to the various types of chemical fibers and other natural fibers; it is pliant and light, has a high degree of sheen, absorbs moisture and provides insulation. For this reason, silk is of value as an export and is traded on the world market. One ton of silk fiber that meets all standards can be traded for 25 tons of cotton fiber, 35 tons of viscose fiber or 6 tons of wool. Silk fiber is also a valuable raw material used in industry, medicine and national defense. The subsidiary products of mulberries and silkworms are used for many purposes: the chrysalis of the silkworm is used as food, the silkworms, the water used in the reeling of silk fiber and the leaves and roots of mulberry trees are used for medicinal purposes and the fruit of the mulberry is used to make wine. The manure of silkworms is a very good fertilizer for fields or a very good feed for cultivated fish. One hectare of mulberry trees on which the level of intensive cultivation is not very high produces 17 to 18 tons of leaves for raising silkworms and 5 tons of mulberry pulp; the silkworms raised on 17 to 18 tons of mulberry leaves produce 800 kilograms of cocoons which, when reeled, provide 80 kilograms of silk fiber, 48 kilograms of which are pure silk fiber, 400 kilograms of silkworm chrysalis and 8 tons of silkworm manure. Cooperatives that intensively cultivate mulberry trees and raise silkworms by the proper techniques achieve higher economic returns. The Dang Son Cooperative in Nghe Tinh Province earns an average of 10,332 dong from 1 hectare of mulberries used to raise silkworms; the income from raw silk accounts for 43 percent of the cooperative's total income.

Sericulture also creates jobs for many persons, from planting mulberry trees and raising silkworms to reeling silk fiber and weaving silk cloth. One hectare of mulberries being used to raise silkworms requires from 1,000 to 2,000 mandays per year, and the value of these mandays is high. By initiating sericulture, agricultural production units and cooperative member families have an additional business in which to engage, thereby creating a division of local labor, making full use of labor and increasing the sources of income of the collective economy and the household economy.

Whether the economic returns from sericulture are high or low depends upon the level at which production and business are organized within each job and throughout the production process; upon material-technical bases and the application of technological advances; upon the skills of laborers; and upon policies that provide incentive for production.

To develop sericulture in depth in order to make full use of each product with the highest possible economic returns per unit of area under the cultivation of mulberry trees or per egg cycle, it is necessary to constantly build and supplement production conditions. The weather, climate and pests are objective factors that have a direct impact upon mulberry trees and silkworms. A slight mistake or something that does not comply with regulations can destroy an entire brood of silkworms just as they are beginning to bear silk. Intensifying the application of the various technical factors, providing training to laborers and establishing policies that closely link the persons raising silkworms to the final product can limit or avoid the harm caused by unfavorable weather or pests.

Sericulture does not require capital investments that are as large or technology that is complex as those in many other economic sectors. Many countries of the world have found in sericulture a large source of profits from the production of silk products to meet domestic and export needs.

In view of the fact that they have suitable climate for the growth and development of both silkworms and mulberry trees, many places in our country can raise 7 to 8 broods of silkworms in four seasons per year. Abundant labor and land in every area that can be used for planting mulberries are basic prerequisites for our entire country to strongly develop sericulture in order to help resolve the domestic clothing problem and provide raw silk for exportation.

7809
CSO: 4209/151

AGRICULTURE

DONG THAP PROVINCE EXCEEDS 1981 GRAIN COLLECTION QUOTA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dong Thap Exceeds 1981 Grain Collection Norms"]

[Text] By the end of October 1981, Dong Thap Province had exceeded the planned 1981 grain collection level by .81 percent.

The districts of Tam Nong, Hong Ngu and Cao Lanh with the best grain collection movement in the province achieved from 106 to 125 percent of the annual planned level. Tam Nong District, exceeding norms during the first few days of October, is a district which has led for 3 consecutive years in exceeding the province's grain collection levels. Although recently established and with a newly formed administrative apparatus, Thap Muoi District has made appreciable efforts, achieving 87.38 percent of the planned collection level and is striving to complete the assigned norms.

Although the summer-fall crop production this year did not achieve planned levels in area, productivity and output and was inferior to the previous season, Dong Thap achieved and exceeded grain collection norms for the entire season by 5 percent.

Although the planned grain collection level for the entire year was exceeded, the collection of debts and taxes by Dong Thap is still low with tax collection reaching only about 70 percent and debt collection about 75 percent.

7300

CSO: 4209/121

AGRICULTURE

DAC LAC PROVINCE CLEARS ADDITIONAL FARM LAND

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Nov 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dac Lac Province Places More Than 70,740 Hectares of Cleared Land in Production"]

[Text] During the 5 years from 1976 to 1980, Dac Lac Province has cleared and reclaimed more than 79,100 hectares and has placed more than 70,740 hectares of this land into the planting of various types of grain, food, coffee and rubber crops. The state farms specializing in coffee and rubber production alone have cleared and reclaimed 6,120 hectares and placed more than 5,670 hectares in production. Krong Buc District and Buon Ma Thuat City lead the province in area cleared and reclaimed, introducing from 95 to 98 percent of this area to production. Ma Drac District, populated nearly entirely by E De tribesmen, and Dac Nong, populated by Mo Nong tribesmen, have cleared and reclaimed 9,400 hectares and introduced this entire area to production.

Nearly all the districts and towns have coordinated well with mechanized and manual forces to open land clearance and reclamation work sites. In the marshy areas where machinery was unable to operate, the districts organized work sites to clear land with hand tools and fully utilized the draft power of elephants and cattle to transport wood, dirt, etc. Thanks to that, from a location which had only 200 hectares of wet rice in 1975, the entire province of Dac Lac now has 9,350 hectares of good two-crop rice. Construction has been completed in nearly all the wet rice area of area and plot levees and drainage ditches.

Along with land clearance and reclamation to expand the area specializing in coffee, rubber, peanuts and beans, the districts, towns and state farms have also given initial attention to field sanitation, leveling the surface, building area and plot levees and planting tree windbreaks to resist erosion of the basalt soil.

Dac Lac Province has also invested in the construction of 432 large, medium and small water conservancy projects to assure sufficient water for irrigating the entire area of wet rice and thousands of hectares of coffee. The province has also encouraged the ethnic minorities to raise additional cattle to both increase the amount of draft power and the source of crop fertilizer.

AGRICULTURE

CROP STATISTICS FOR NORTH AND SOUTH REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "The Northern Provinces Have Nearly Completed Harvesting Their 10th Month Rice, Recording a Rather High Yield, and Are Planting 5th Month-Spring Crops Faster than Last Year; the Southern Provinces Have Harvested 8.2 Percent of Their 10th Month Rice Crop, Recording Yields from 21 to 26 Quintals per Hectare"]

[Text] In the North, as a result of recent favorable weather, the rate of harvesting has been rather rapid; as of 25 November, 1,209,000 hectares had been harvested, 91.2 percent of the area planted and 28 percent more than last year. The delta provinces have nearly finished their harvesting. The provinces of former Zone 4 have harvested 86.5 percent of their rice crop.

The yield of late crops of rice varieties of the Moc family has been relatively good. During the harvest, it rained for several days but, as a result of entering into product contracts with laborers, the various localities have harvested their crops rapidly and systematically with little rice left on the ground. The average rate of harvesting has been from 37,000 to 40,000 hectares per day. Many localities finished harvesting their 10th month rice in November, which is something that had never been done before.

According to initial evaluations by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Statistics General Department, some provinces in the Red River Delta and former Zone 4 have exceeded their plan quotas for both yield and output.

As a result of continuous rainfall during the best planting season, the production of winter crops in the northern provinces has fallen below the plan quota. As of 25 November, according to the Statistics General Department, the various provinces had planted nearly 220,000 hectares of winter crops, 58.9 percent of the plan quota and 52,000 hectares less than the same time last year. Western potatoes, vegetables and beans are the crops that can still be planted. The provinces are continuing to plant additional western potatoes, vegetables and beans but will not be able to plant all the land required under the plan. Due to the small amount of nitrogen fertilizer applied to them, winter crops are growing and developing slowly. The provinces are allocating labor to cultivate and thin out the winter crops that have been planted.

This year, the norms on plowing and starting seedlings have been carried out more rapidly than last year. The amount of area under the cultivation of 5th month seedlings has increased by nearly 6,000 hectares compared to last year. The 5th month seedlings that were planted at the start of the season are green and sturdy.

The rate of plowing is slow compared to the amount of land on which rice has been harvested. The percentage of land plowed by machines is very low.

The southern provinces have harvested 162,000 hectares of 10th month rice, 8.2 percent of the land transplanted with 10th month rice. The provinces of former Zone 5 have harvested nearly 110,000 hectares, 45.2 percent of the land transplanted with rice. Recent rainstorms have caused some rice and subsidiary food crop fields in the provinces of Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Gia Lai-Kontum to be flooded. Planthoppers are continuing to inflict damage on crops in the provinces from Thuan Hai southward. The 10th month rice crops of the southern provinces are growing well. According to initial reports, the rice yields of the provinces from Thuan Hai southward exceed 21 quintals per hectare; Ho Chi Minh City has recorded the yield of 26 quintals per hectare, Minh Hai a yield of 24.85 quintals per hectare, Hau Giang a yield of 22.5 quintals per hectare and Cuu Long a yield of 23 quintals per hectare.

7809

CSO: 4209/151

AGRICULTURE

MINISTRY OF FOOD REPORTS ON 1981 GRAIN MOBILIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Loi Ha, the Ministry of Food: "The 1982 Grain Year"]

[Text] The 1981 grain year, which began with the 1980 10th month grain mobilization, concluded in late October, 1981, in the northern provinces and in late November, 1981, in the southern provinces and has now been virtually completed throughout the country, having met 92.2 percent of the plan. The provinces of the North completed 98 percent of their plan, southern Trung Bo and the Central Highlands completed 96 percent and former Nam Bo completed 88 percent of its plan for the year.

Compared to the previous year, the total quantity of grain purchased during this year increased 17 percent and represented the largest amount purchased since 1976. As a result of several consecutive bumper harvests and the importance attached to grain work by the various party committee echelons and local governments, the provinces of the Mekong River Delta deposited nearly 270,000 more tons of grain in granaries than they did in 1980. The provinces of southern Trung Bo and the Central Highlands, as a result of having bumper crops of both rice and subsidiary food crops, mobilized 50,000 more tons than in 1980; the increase in subsidiary food crops was nearly 30,000 tons (in paddy equivalent). In the northern provinces, where the 1980 10th month crop was heavily damaged by floods, more than 90 percent of the adjusted purchasing plan was met; the 1981 5th month crop exceeded the plan by 3 percent and resulted in 160,000 more tons being mobilized than during the 1980 5th month season. Deserving of attention is the fact that the provinces of former Nam Bo collected more agricultural taxes in grain than during the previous year. The total increase was 14 percent. The northern provinces mobilized nearly twice as much grain over and above obligations compared to the 1980 grain year by means of trading materials and goods. The trading of materials and goods in order to purchase grain between the state and agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and farm households has been expanded in practically all localities.

As of the end of November 1981, 15 provinces and municipalities (of 39 units) had completed or exceeded the purchasing plan norms assigned by the central level. During the 1981 5th month season in the North, 10 provinces and municipalities (of 19 units) met or exceeded their quotas; 90 agricultural cooperatives completed their stable 1981 10th month obligation during the 5th month season. During the 1980-1981 10th month and winter-spring seasons in former Nam Bo, 5 provinces (of 15 units) completed or exceeded the quotas assigned to them by the central level; 3 of the 5 provinces in former Zone 5 met or exceeded their plan quotas for the winter-spring season.

Tien Giang and Dong Thap Provinces fulfilled their quotas 1 month early and exceeded their 1981 grain mobilization norms, depositing more grain in granaries than in 1980. As a result of making very many efforts, An Giang Province completed 99 percent of the plan quota assigned by the central level, mobilizing 80,000 more tons than in 1980. Hau Giang Province, which virtually completed its norm for the entire year, purchased more grain and deposited more grain in granaries than in 1980, thereby leading all other provinces.

In the North, the two provinces of Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh, which met and exceeded their quotas for both the 1980 10th month season and the 1981 5th month season of the 1981 grain year, deposited more grain in granaries and used more nitrogen fertilizer traded for paddy than the other provinces of the North. Although it encountered numerous difficulties, Ha Son Binh Province still met and exceeded the quota assigned it by the central level. Nghia Binh Province led the provinces of southern Trung Bo and the Central Highlands and Dong Nai Province led the provinces of Nam Bo in the quantity of grain and the amount of time taken to complete their plan norms for 1981 and deposited more grain in granaries than in 1980.

Generally speaking, the mobilization of grain has achieved good results and helped to stimulate production and meet the grain needs of the state sector. Purchasing capabilities could be higher if all localities made an effort to fully meet the quota assigned to them by the central level. Although the grain year has concluded, there are still more than 20 provinces and municipalities that have not met their norms, and some provinces are still at a very low level. Some places do not have a thorough understanding of the viewpoint of practicing self-reliance in resolving the grain problem and are relying upon imports, upon the central level. Some localities have had several consecutive bumper crops but still have not paid all their taxes or collected all debts even though they still have thousands of tons of grain in storage. Importance has not been attached to the purchasing of subsidiary food crops and these crops still constitute a low percentage of the total grain mobilized; the provinces of former Zone 5 and eastern Nam Bo purchased a rather large quantity of subsidiary food crops but the northern provinces purchased less than in 1980. The management of the quantity and quality of grain in the processes of purchasing and transportation is not good and still allows losses to occur and the quality of grain to decline. The lack of material bases and the lack of coordination among existing material bases have slowed the rate at which grain is deposited in granaries. The preparation of goods, materials and cash has been inadequate and untimely at certain times and places, thus causing purchasing opportunities to be missed; there have been many cases in which the failure to provide close management has allowed losses to occur.

The 1982 grain year has begun. The northern provinces have deposited 80,000 tons of 10th month paddy in granaries. As stated in Political Bureau directive number 120: the 1982 grain mobilization task occupies an extremely important position. The problem we face with regard to meeting distribution needs during the first months of 1982 is that the state must control the vast majority of commodity grain; an effort must be made to meet and exceed the grain mobilization quota for the entire year, beginning with meeting and exceeding the 1981 10th month quota, which accounts for 80 percent of the grain deposited in granaries under the plan for the year in the

southern provinces and more than 40 percent in the northern provinces. Agricultural tax collection norms and debts overdue from the previous season must be fully met and collected in exact accordance with policy. The cooperatives, production collectives and private farm families have the obligation of paying all taxes, repaying all debts and selling products to the state through two-way trade or at negotiated prices. The provinces of the North that have established stable obligations must settle accounts at each cooperative and mobilize any balance due during this 10th month season.

The widespread use of purchases at directed prices and the trading of materials and goods for grain will significantly increase the quantity of commodity grain controlled by the state. This mode insures that the interests of the state are closely linked to the interests of farmers and helps to strengthen the alliance of workers and farmers, stimulate the development of agricultural production, insure that the state controls grain and stabilize prices and the market. The commodity fund used to purchase grain is established on the basis of goods produced by central industry, local industry, small industry and the handicraft trades plus imported goods. The various localities must research the needs and tastes of each area in order to formulate distribution and trade plans that coincide with the agricultural seasons, are directed toward the correct recipients and promptly support the production and consumption needs of farmers. The prices of grain purchased under obligations and the prices of instruments of production sold to the northern provinces, the provinces of central Trung Bo and the Central Highlands must comply with the spirit of Council of Ministers' decision number 95; the provinces of former Nam Bo will continue to make purchases at current prices.

A very large quantity of subsidiary food crops must be purchased during the upcoming 10th month and winter-spring seasons. In the spirit of "eating whatever is grown," the various localities must make an effort to exceed their mobilization norms for cassava, corn, kaoliang, western potatoes and the various types of starch bearing tubers, in general. These crops must primarily be processed and marketed locally with any surplus being distributed in accordance with the plan of the central level.

The preparation of the material bases of the grain sector, such as granaries, bags, scales, canvas and so forth has been carried out effectively and earlier but still does not meet requirements. The concerned sectors and the various localities must coordinate with one another to insure that grain is deposited in granaries in a rapid and systematic fashion.

7609
CSO: 4209/153

AGRICULTURE

MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING OF RUBBER SECTOR SAID TO IMPROVE

Hanoi KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 12-14

[Article by Nguyen Dang Kieu: "New Progress in the Rubber Sector's Management and Planning of Exploitation and New Planting"]

[Text] The Eastern Nam Bo region has always been famous as an area which grows much rubber. From the time when the rubber areas began to be formed, 1963 was the high point with regard to area (140,000 hectares), and during the same period average annual output for a short period of time reached 70,000 tons of dry latex, with a yield of about 1,200 kilos per hectare. But between 1964 and the liberation of the south, rubber production tended to decline. The area that could be tapped for latex was only about 60,000 hectares, output was only about 20,000 tons, and yields were low and unstable.

Since the Fourth Party Congress, and especially since we began the fulfillment of the 1981 state plan, the first year of the 1981-1985 five-year plan, the exploitation, processing, and planting of the rubber sector have undergone new transformations, with new awareness and the new working method of closely combining planning with the application of state policies and economic levers, in order to stimulate the development of production of that important export commodity.

1. First of all, there must be a complete plan and concentration on the best exploitation of the entire existing rubber area.

The rubber areas in Eastern Nam Bo were in the past areas which were fiercely contested between ourselves and the enemy. Enemy bombs and shells destroyed more than 50 percent of the rubber acreage in such large plantations as Day Tieng, An Loc, Quang Loi, etc. During recent years, although the rubber sector has overcome many difficulties in order to restore the devastated rubber acreage, but there remains a rather large area that cannot yet be exploited, and a rather large area that was being exploited had been abandoned by 1980 (1,396 hectares in the Quang Loi Corporation, 1,050 hectares in Loc Ninh, 120 hectares in Phuoc Binh, etc.), mainly because of a shortage of labor, especially labor to tap latex. The living conditions of the existing workers have not yet been stabilized and there are still many difficulties, so in certain places and at certain times they must abandon their jobs to make slash-burn fields and cut bamboo, and sometimes they have hire themselves out, in order to resolve their immediate difficulties. Therefore, for many years the output plans have not been attained.

This year, the rubber sector is paying more attention to exploiting rubber plantations and to drafting complete plans, and is concentrating on completely exploiting the rubber plantations in the following regards:

-- Assuring intensive cultivation: the corporations and state farms have plans for fertilizing, weeding, fighting drought, fighting fires, and tending millions' of diseased trees, in order to use them for tapping latex.

-- Providing sufficient labor and organizing and improving the workers' living conditions. Since the beginning of the year, the Rubber General Department has worked directly with Binh Tri Thien Province and the Ministry of National Defense to receive nearly 10,000 workers sent to supplement the Quang Loi and Loc Ninh rubber corporations, in order to work nearly 2,000 additional hectares, and to add workers to restore overgrown rubber plantations of the Thuan Loi and Phuoc Binh corporations, in order to work thousands of additional hectares of rubber trees which were abandoned long ago. There is a policy for mobilizing and encouraging workers to work in the rubber plantations, and for implementing a number of measures intended to do a good job of organizing the material and spiritual lives of the cadres and workers of the rubber sector. Because there is an explicit policy regarding the organization of interplanting, the workers both do a good job of tending rubber trees in the areas assigned them and harvest additional corn and beans. Nearly all of the workers' families raise hogs and chickens. The new rubber state farms, such as Cam Duong, Cu Bi, Xa Bang, etc., all have nursery schools, day-care center, basic general education schools, libraries, clinics, playgrounds, mass cultural clubs, reading rooms, etc. At the same time, the Rubber General Corporation has studied and applied policies regarding economic work by the army, and has mobilized thousands of soldiers to participate in production in the rubber state farms. It may be said that although all difficulties regarding workers' living areas have not been resolved, the new working method of the state farms has created for them a confidence in and a close relationship with collective labor.

In addition to the plan to exploit the entire rubber area, the rubber sector has drafted a good plan to process the dry latex rubber. Since most of the processing equipment was left behind by the French 20 to 30 years ago, and because the machine machinery is too old and in bad condition but has not been replaced or supplemented, practically none of the plants have production lines so the latex must be taken to Ho Chi Minh City for processing. The sector's actual processing capability is capable of fulfilling about 70 percent of the norm assigned by the state to the Rubber General Department. During the past several years thousands of tons of latex have had to be thrown away because they could not be processed, especially in the Dong Nai, Tay Ninh, and Quang Loi corporations. In order to urgently resolve the situation of stagnated latex, since the beginning of this year the General Department and the corporations have had a plan to install a number of crepe-rolling production lines; have coordinated with the engineering sector to research and produce various kinds of shredding machines and curing kilns; and have promptly repaired the electric generators of the Tay Ninh Rubber Corporation and gone all-out to increase the capability of the sector's processing system.

Thanks to a whole series of such measures, this year the corporations have gone all-out to fulfill their production plans. During the first 8 months of the year

the Rubber General Department has attained the greatest output ever. Many corporations have made outstanding efforts to attain high output. In comparison to the same period last year, the Quang Loi Corporation has increased its output by 150.2 percent and its processed final products by 129.6 percent. The corresponding norms of the Dau Tieng Corporation are 140 percent and 113.6 percent. The output of the Tay Ninh Corporation has increased by 135 percent, and the Lai Khe Seedstock Center's production is 132.2 percent greater than at the same time last year.

In the process of fulfilling the state plan, effective steps have been taken to assure the delivery of the entire output to the central level. Efforts have been made to maintain the rubber quality grades in order to serve exports and the domestic processing industry, all ways have been sought to harvest and process all the rubber in order to have additional raw materials to meet domestic needs, and efforts have been made to grasp the requirements of the consumers with regard to the quantity and specifications of raw materials, and the delivery deadlines, in order to gradually do a good job of directly supplying rubber raw materials to the production bases to which the state distributes raw materials.

2. The newly planted area has been well prepared and intensively cultivated from the beginning.

During the past several years, practically none of the newly planted rubber groves have attained the economic-technical requirements. A large area has had to be replanted because all the trees died or only a few were left. The Dong Nai Corporation is the unit which has been the best in planting new trees, both quantitatively and qualitatively, but of the 12,000 newly planted hectares only 14 percent were classified as good, and 23 percent were classified as average, while the rest were classified as poor. In the other units, such as Loc Ninh, Dau Tieng, Tay Ninh, Quang Loi, etc., during the past several years the newly planted areas have suffered great damage. Nearly the entire newly planted area is of poor or average quality, and little of it is good. The principal reason is the lack of labor, for during the harvesting period it is necessary to concentrate on tapping latex so the tending of the newly planted lots must be abandoned. In order to overcome that situation, this year the Rubber General Department has drafted an all-round plan to raise the political-ideological level, and strengthen the enthusiasm and sense of responsibility of the workers, and tie them in very closely with the state farms and the Corporation, and organized training for the workers so that they could grasp the technical requirements of the new planting mode and be expert with regard to land clearing techniques. Therefore, land clearing and planting were carried out in correct accordance with the sector's technical rules.

Then the General Department guided the balancing of the plan regarding the labor of the rubber sector. With regard to rubber groves in the phase from planting to maturity (3 years), each worker is assigned to tend 25 hectares, each production team of about 25 workers is responsible for one lot and 25 hectares, and there is a system of inspections every day, every month, every quarter, and every year. After 3 years a general inspection will be conducted in order to determine which rubber groves are mature, and there is a system of suitable rewards and punishments. The mature groves are divided into three types (those with cogon grass, those with low grass, and those without grass). Depending on the type, each worker

is assigned to tend 1.5 to 2.5 hectares for a quarter or a year. During the tending period of the mature groves, the workers both tend the trees and participate in building material bases for exploitation. With such a method of organizing and balancing labor, during the first 3 years the workers will kill off all of the scrub trees to prevent the roots of jungle trees from growing and cause them to gradually rot to form a kind of fertilizer for the rubber trees, and enable the use of machinery to tend the groves.

The outstanding point is that since the beginning of the year there has been implemented a cooperative agreement between the Phu Rieng Corporation and the Soviet Union to exploit 50,000 hectares of rubber. There have been notable results: the completion of paperwork, the completion of the investment preparation task, the step-by-step fulfillment of the capital construction plan, the augmentation of the labor force and the creation of organizations and apparatus for 14 state farms of the Corporation, and the creation of a tree nursery of 180 hectares, in order to serve a plan to plant trees on 10,000 hectares in 1982 and to complete in 1981 a plan to plant 2,000 hectares with good quality.

3. The exploitation and planting of rubber trees must be tied in with the contracting-out of production in the sector.

In order to closely combine planning with economic levers, the Rubber General Department has tied in the assignment of norms with economic and organization measures, including attention to the application of the form of paying salaries according to output and the correct use of the bonus system, so in general, in the corporations production has been maintained and developed, many plan norms set by the corporations are 5 to 10 percent higher, the plans have been better implemented, and the interests of the workers, the collective units, and the state have been better assured.

Since the Dong Phu Corporation began to contract-out rubber trees to workers, good results have been attained in all aspects of the work. On the basis of the existing rubber acreage and the vocational level of the workers, the Corporation determined a contracting-out norm for each worker. Latex tappers who surpassed the norm by from 1 to 10 percent were awarded .5 dong for each percentage point over the daily norm, and are awarded graduated bonuses. Workers who work at least 26 days a month, who are skilled at tapping latex, who fully harvest the various kinds of latex, who do a good job of tending and cultivating trees, etc., also receive bonuses. With the implementation of contracting-out of output, the Corporation's labor productivity has increased by 10 to 20 percent in comparison to the past, and the percent in comparison to the past, and the per-worker income level increased from 120 dong to 300 dong per month. The Corporation has restored 1,000 hectares of rubber and has begun to exploit them, and has also cleared 12 hectares more than called for by the plan in order to plant additional trees. Because it implemented the paying of salaries according to output, the Phuoc Hoa Rubber Corporation exploited acreage that had been abandoned, and its output surpassed the plan.

The actual situation of the rubber corporations has clearly demonstrated that the drafting and implementation of plans must be closely tied in with the economic lever policies and the application of scientific-technical accomplishments to

actual production. The paying of salaries according to output and contracting-out have had a good effect, and contracting-out has not impeded the introduction of technical advances. On the contrary, the workers have applied technical advances more voluntarily in the tree nursery, grafting, planting, tending, and harvesting tasks. The Rubber General Department is continuing to study the expansion of the system of paying salaries collectively, according to the ultimate results, to the units and components capable of implementing it, along with the other forms of paying salaries, and in combination with the assigning to enterprises of salary fund plans based on the output volume. That is regarded as the main content of labor management and planning and economic management, in order to meet the developmental requirements of the rubber sector during the coming phase.

5616
CSO: 4209/139

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

NEW CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS PROMULGATED

Hanoi KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 4-8

[Article: "New Regulations Regarding the Management of Capital Construction"]

[Text] On 6 June 1981 the Council of Ministers issued Decree No 232-CP, promulgating Capital Construction Management Statutes to be implemented uniformly throughout the country.

The objective of the promulgation of the Capital Construction Management Statutes is to assure that capital investment and capital construction correctly reflect the party's line of socialist construction, in order to achieve the highest economic effectiveness in investing capital, do a good job of exploiting raw materials, and fully utilize the latent capabilities of labor and land and all other production capabilities and in order to meet the steadily increasing needs of economic construction, improve the people's living standards, and consolidate national defense.

The Capital Construction Management Statutes that have been promulgated are an important document which synthesizes the principles and measures for improving economic management, is the first comprehensive legal document regarding the management of capital construction, manifests in a concentrated manner the present course of change economic management, overcomes the bureaucratic administrative-supply disease, and implements the socialist commercial management principles. The Statutes consist of regulations and basic principles intended to achieve the state's unified management of the economic-technical aspects of the investment and capital construction tasks. The Statutes consist of seven chapters and 50 articles which clearly state the principles and contents regarding the sphere and order of capital construction, the capital construction management responsibilities, the task of preparing for investment, the task of preparing for construction, the task of assigning and accepting construction contracting, the management of investment capital, and material rewards and punishment. The following are the new regulations regarding capital construction management included in the Statutes. We must understand those regulations, which differ from those of the past -- some have been supplemented and others did not exist -- in order to unify the management of capital construction throughout the nation.

1. Some basic concepts:

"Capital construction projects" and "Capital construction investment capital" are terms that are often used when referring to investment and capital construction, but in the past they were not understood or carried out in the same way. The present Statutes also clearly define those concepts.

Construction projects must be carried out at a certain location or on a certain route, according to a construction plan, or on the location of an existing project (in the case of expanded, improved, or restored construction). Each project consists of one or many project items which are part of a complete industrial production line (which takes into consideration production cooperation), in order to produce final products which are clearly stated in the economic-technical justification of the investment project.

Construction federations are made up of many projects and project items, concentrated in a location or an area, take the form of clear production phases, and are organically related to one another with regard to a production mode (or use), in order to produce ultimate products or component parts.

Only projects and project federations can be the recipients of capital construction investment.

Capital construction investment capital includes all expenditures for attaining investment objectives, and include expenditures in preparing for investment, expenditures for planning and construction, expenditures for purchasing and installing equipment, and the expenditures related to capital construction recorded in the approved general estimate.

The definition of the above-mentioned concepts serves as a unified basis on which to determine the sphere and level of capital with regard to each investment objective and project.

2. The order of capital construction.

The statutes regulating capital construction must be carried out in proper order, in three phases: preparing for investment, preparing for construction, and construction and the conclusion of construction investment. Each phase has principal tasks which must be carried out in a certain order. Investment must be meticulously prepared and based on a solid economic-technical justification in order to determine investment policies that are accurate and economically effective. Only when investment policies are determined can there begin the work of preparing construction, and that construction preparation task must be carried out well in order to begin construction on schedule and complete construction within the required time and with high quality. In the construction process, it is necessary to simultaneously prepare all conditions for completing construction, conducting a final inspection, and turning over the project on schedule, and strive to quickly bring it into operation and conclude the process of investment in the project.

The order of capital construction clearly stipulates the tasks which must be carried out in each phase. During one phase meticulous preparations are made for the

next phase, and one phase is completed before the next one is begun, which contributes to the rapid completion of the investment process and the attainment of process and the attainment of investment with high economic effectiveness.

3. Preparing for investment.

The principal tasks in the phase of preparing for investment must be meticulously prepared by the investing party. The investing party is a person with the status of a legal entity and is responsible for recommending investment expenditures, and for drafting, presenting, and defending investment preparation materials until a decision is made to invest in a project. At present, project investments are determined by means of approving the plans of the construction project. The greatest weakness at present is that the plans are drafted too simplistically and lack scientific-technical bases and precision; many plans are not studied and calculated in order to select the optimal plan; and the studying and calculating of economic-technical solutions lack balance and completeness. As regards foreign-assisted projects, the plans are usually drafted and submitted after they have been negotiated or signed, which leads to many instances of incorrect investment decisions which do not have economic-technical bases and are ineffective. The investment decisions are also often arbitrarily changed.

In order to assure that investment decisions are correct, and select investment projects that can be carried out with high economic effectiveness, the investment projects (regardless of the source of the capital, the form of investment, or the managerial echelon) will from now on not draft plans but must draft economic-technical justifications, on which to base investment decisions.

On the basis of the economic-technical arguments and proofs regarding the projects, solutions, statistical norms, related investment expenditures, and capabilities to carry out the investment project, the economic-technical justifications must clarify the economic-technical matters from the very beginning and fully demonstrate the economic effectiveness. With regard to foreign-assisted projects, it is necessary to demonstrate and carefully consider the market for and prices of exported final products and imported equipment and parts, the cooperative conditions, and the conditions and capabilities for borrowing and repaying debts.

With tight regulations regarding the contents of the economic-technical justifications of the investment projects and the determination of the responsibilities of the organs vis-a-vis the task of preparing investment, the statutes stipulate the expansion of authority and decentralization so that the Ministers (and heads of organs equivalent to ministries), and the chairmen of the people's committees of the provinces, municipalities, and special zones can review and decide upon investment on the remaining projects, other than the important projects decided upon by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. In order to improve quality and economic effectiveness in making decisions regarding investment in projects and fully utilize the collective intelligence and functions of a number of organs, while making prompt investment decisions, the Statutes also stipulate a system of central, sector, and local Review Councils to review the economic-technical justifications of the investment projects before the competent echelon approves it. Furthermore, the investment and construction banks have the right to review the economic-technical justifications, especially to review the economic effectiveness

of the investment capital. With regard to cooperative programs with foreign countries, we must carry out a review and judgment when representatives of the foreign country arrive to defend the proposal. The approval of the economic-technical justifications concludes the investment preparation phase and shifts over to the phase of preparing to construct the project.

4. Preparing for construction.

In the past, many construction projects were begun before the necessary conditions were prepared. Therefore, after construction was begun there was a lack of conditions for continuous construction, which led to the prolongation and waste of construction time. The present statutes stipulate that construction projects may be started only after the investing party, the planning organ, the construction organization, etc., have done a good job of preparing for construction, along the lines of improving the quality of the task of construction preparation. That task is to be improved with regard to planning, the ordering of equipment, and the setting up of a project management board.

The planning task is carried out on the basis of project economic-technical justifications approved by signing economic contracts between the investing party and the planning organization. When many planning organizations participate in planning a project, the system of the principal planning contractor is applied. The principal contracting organization will directly sign a contract with the investing party to accept planning contracting, and sign contracts to assign work to the other specialized planning organizations, in order to assure completeness and the on-time completion of the planning-budgeting file.

In order to assure appropriateness to the contents of the economic-technical justifications, planning is carried out in two phases -- technical planning (accompanied by a general budget) and construction blueprints (accompanied by estimates) -- or in one phase: technical-construction planning (also accompanied by a general budget) for projects requiring simple construction techniques and industrial production lines. In such cases, it is possible to use model plans or rough outline plans. The number of planning steps is stipulated in the decision approving the project economic-technical justifications. The general economic-technical plan and estimate is the basis for signing contracting contracts and granting capital. The plan estimate documents are principally judged by the Ministers (or heads of organs equivalent to ministries) and the chairmen of provincial, municipal, and special zone people's committees. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers judges only the especially important projects. With regard to plans drafted by foreign countries, the state unifies management of material supply, data, and the application of technical rules and regulations.

The task of ordering equipment must be under the unified management of the investing party. So that that task can be appropriate to the over-all construction schedule, and in order to correctly use investment capital and manage fixed property, the Statutes stipulate that the construction equipment and workshops serving construction are fixed property which belong to the construction management organization, so the construction contracting organization must order the equipment. The specialized equipment, facilities, and property are managed by the Specialist Department, so it must order them. Ultimately, the investing party combines the orders and signs a contract to purchase the equipment.

The Project Management Board. In the past, the Construction Board was not an integral part of the investment project and the investing party did not have direct, all-round responsibility for management and the investment of capital, so the Construction Board was responsible for many projects of many different investing parties and was directed by an upper-echelon organ. That led to the situation of the investing party requesting additional capital just after the project was turned over in order to improve it or tear it down and rebuild it because it was not appropriate to the industrial production line, which caused great waste. The present Statutes stipulate that the investing party can set up a Project Management Board to directly carry out its specific tasks in the construction preparation and construction phases, and in the task of preparing the project for operation, with the investing party serving as the head of the board. The Project Management Board can be set up only when the project is listed in the state capital construction plan. Its activities must cease within 3 months after the project has been brought into production or use.

5. The construction work system.

In order to determine a highly effective construction mode, clarify the relationship between investment management and construction management, and on that basis divide responsibility between the investing party and the construction contracting organization, create conditions for the construction organizations to manifest a sense of responsibility, and improve quality in construction activities, the Statutes confirmed that the mode of contracting construction is a highly effective one, and that it is necessary to apply and improve the system of accepting construction contracting, and also stipulated more clearly the principal responsibilities and relationships between the investing party and the organizations accepting construction contracting.

In capital construction, projects may be included in the principal construction plans only when there have been good construction preparations. Construction projects apply in a unified manner three construction contracting systems: the principal contractor system, the general contractor system, and the direct assignment contractor system.

The principal construction contractor system is a system in which the investing party signs a general contractor contract and establishes a direct relationship with a construction contracting organization (the symbol of which is construction principal B). Construction principal B is principally responsible for the schedule, quality, and construction capital of the entire project, consisting of the principal, supporting, and secondary project items, the housing of the operating workers, etc., but not including the project units which are directly related but are invested in separately.

According to the actual capabilities and characteristics of the construction volume, construction principal B can sign contracts assigning work to secondary contracting organizations (symbol: secondary contractor B). Principal contractor B is responsible for both parties -- the investing party and secondary contractor B -- and for the unified command of the on-site construction activities by means of signing economic contracts, the socialist system of responsibility, and socialist commercial principles. Principal contractor B receives a secondary expense account to cover the expenses of the principal contractor.

That system of assigning and accepting contracting is an advanced form which permits the concentration of the management of construction in one organization, so it must be applied extensively and become the principal form for carrying out construction vis-a-vis the capital production projects.

The system of general construction contracting is a system applied after the approval of the economic-technical justification and the determination of the project-investing party. The investing party contracts all tasks to contracting organizations: planning, construction preparation, and construction.

That system is a step toward perfecting the system of subcontracting construction now in effect, in order to help the sectors which have investment requirements but do not have personnel specializing in construction management and construction. It is only applied in the construction of housing, civilian projects, and production or commercial projects which are on a small scale and require simple technology.

In applying the system of general construction accounting, the investing party must sign a contract with the general construction contractor, approve the plan estimate, control quality, inspect the principal tasks and project items included in the contract, and accept the project after construction has been completed so that it can be brought into production and use.

The system of direct construction contracting is a system in which the investing party signs contracts to contract-out construction to and establish ties with many construction contracting organizations so that they can work together to construct a project. It is now a widespread working method in our country.

That system of contracting-out construction is applied only with regard to projects with regard to which the contracting party cannot apply the two above-mentioned contracting systems.

During recent years the quality of construction projects has been too low. In order to heighten and define responsibility and assure the quality of construction, the Statutes also clearly stipulate that the construction contracting organizations are responsible to the state and the investing party regarding construction techniques and quality, and that during the construction process the investing party, the planning organization, and the construction inspection organ must control the quality of construction in order to assure construction quality and promptly inspect and turn over immediately after the completion of each principal segment and task, and of each part of the project; after the completion of each project item as well as the complete project.

6. Concluding construction investment.

In our country there has been the situation of investment projects being completed but the project not being liquidated or capital investment being concluded until years later, which has prevented the effectiveness of the invested capital from being developed.

Therefore, in order to do a good job of managing and using the recently increased production capabilities, and evaluate investment projects economically and technically, the Statutes stipulate that after the construction project has been completed and adjusted in accordance with the approved project economic-technical justifications, and inspected and delivered, within 3 months after the conclusion of construction the investing party must settle with the construction contracting organization and settle accounts with the investing party and capital issuing organ. The contents of the liquidation must correctly assess the value of fixed property and the new production (or use) capability that is added by each source of capital, so that the project can be managed and used, and in order to conclude the capital investment process.

7. The capital construction financial system.

There are many weaknesses in the present capital construction financial system which have resulted in failure to fully utilize all sources for appropriate investment objectives, and there is much waste.

In order to use all sources for rational investment objectives and heighten responsibility in the use of capital investment capital, the capital construction financial system is improved in the following respects:

The sources of capital that are used are state budget capital, internal, and capital borrowed from banks. Therefore, we must not only increase the number of sources but also increase investment capabilities, in order to build the material-technical bases of socialism.

State budget capital is used for investment in:

- The production projects requiring large amounts of investment capital and a long construction period; projects which cannot produce a rapid capital turn-around; combined economic-national defense projects, etc.
- Projects that are part of the infrastructure.
- Projects of the administrative and professional units which do not have a production or commercial nature, and projects which serve the public benefit.
- Housing in the residential areas.
- Internal capital is used to invest in:
 - New production-commercial construction, or the improvement or expansion of production-commercial projects.
 - The construction of additional workers' housing, cultural projects, and welfare projects of the enterprise itself.
 - Capital borrowed from banks, in addition to being used for projects in which state budget capital is not invested, or when there is insufficient internal capital, is also used for the investment preparation task. The present system of

using the state budget to provide professional expenses for the investment preparation task, create conditions for the sectors and localities to be more active in the investment preparation task, and heighten responsibility in the use of capital in the present phase.

The Statutes also stipulate the improvement of the borrowing and repayment system. The present system of repayment according to the phase of the contract is eliminated, for it does not encourage concentrated, definitive construction. Instead, there will be applied a system of paying for the volume of completed construction, according to the project items that have been inspected and turned over. At the same time, there will be applied a system of lending circulating capital to the construction organizations, thus creating conditions for those organizations to take the initiative in production and commercial activities.

Furthermore, the Statutes stipulate:

-- The calculation of the project's designed production costs. The present system of paying for planning expenses according to a certain ratio (and retaining 40 percent) is eliminated, for it causes excesses and waste and does not stimulate the improving of planning quality and economizing in funds used to pay for project planning. From now on, the investing party must pay the planning contracting organization, and it can retain only 10 percent of the planning funds. That sum will be paid once the planning contracting organization fulfills its obligation according to the economic contract that has been signed.

The interest norm for capital construction is increased from 2.5 percent to 6 percent, in order to create conditions for fully implementing the setting up of three funds in the construction units.

-- The addition a reserve fund of about 10 percent of the investment capital of the general estimate, in order to assure expenses for unforeseen additional volume and expenses.

-- The general technical plan estimate approved by the competent echelon is the basis on which to include in contracts the capital construction investment capital.

8. Capital construction management.

Along the lines of improving economic management and heightening responsibility in the management of capital construction, the Statutes confirm the principles of capital construction management, responsibility for managing investment capital, and rewards and punishment in managing and investing capital.

The basic requirement of capital construction management is that "it must manifest the line of socialist construction and the economic-cultural construction line of the party and state, in order to utilize as effectively as possible the various sources of investment capital, exploit as well as possible the natural resources of our country, and fully utilize the labor and land potential and all other latent production capabilities, in order to successfully build the material-technical bases of socialism. The capital investment policies and stands must assure the balanced and harmonious development of the economy, the creation of a rational

economic structure in each phase, the attainment of economic effectiveness, the increasing of social output, and the increasing of the national income, and meet the increasingly greater needs of society."

The basic principles of capital construction management are the implementation of all-round and complete planning of capital construction, from the investment preparation and construction preparation phases to the construction and investment project completion phases, and bringing the project into production or use. The economic effectiveness of investment capital must be very tightly managed. It is necessary to implement the new payments systems and apply the economic levers, in order to correctly combine the three interests, among which the legitimate interest of the workers receives much attention, in order to rapidly bring investment projects into production and use with good quality and low costs. It is necessary to obey the capital construction order. The unified management of the state and the economic-technical sectors vis-a-vis all capital construction tasks must be observed in order to assure that investments are in correct accordance with the direction and missions of the plan periods and attain high economic effectiveness and an advanced scientific-technical level. We must clearly determine the managerial functions of the state regarding production-commercial management and heighten the responsibility of the production and commercial organizations toward the use of investment capital. A distinction must be made between the management capital and construction management, and there must be a rational decentralization in investment capital management and construction management.

According to the above-mentioned management requirements and principles, the Statutes clearly stipulate the responsibilities regarding investment capital management and capital construction.

The investing party is directly responsible for directly drafting the investment plan and for the all-round management of the effective implementation and use of investment capital, as well as for developing the economic effectiveness of the capital that has been invested. The investing party must head the production-commercial organizations of the national economic sectors (enterprise federations, general corporations, combines, enterprises, state forests, state farms, agricultural stations, etc.). As regards investment in projects which do not have a production or commercial nature is approved separately, or are not in the structure of a production or commercial nature is approved separately, or are not in the structure of a production project or project combine, the person heading the social organ or organization managing that project is the investing party. With regard to the housing of workers operating production projects, direct investment will be made with the investing party so that it can be in accord with the over-all construction schedule of the principal project. The chairmen of the provincial, municipal, and special zone people's committees determine the investing parties with regard to residential areas in the cities, industrial zones, and concentrated population areas.

The investment management management organs of the production projects of the management sectors are the Ministries, the State Planning Commission, and the organs directly under the Council of Ministers (regarded in general as Ministries); for those managed by the localities, the investment management organs are the people's

committees of the provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly under the central level (called in general Provincial People's Committees). The investment management organ is directly responsible for the economic effectiveness of the projects, and has over-all responsibility for the ultimate results in the implementation of the capital construction plans of the sector or locality. The Minister is responsible for unifying management throughout the sector with regard to investment policy and the economic-technical standards and norms in investment in the projects in the sector or in the sphere of managerial responsibility.

Furthermore, the Statutes also set forth a number of stipulations regarding rewards and punishments vis-a-vis the investing party the planning organ, the construction contracting organizations, the organizations supplying materials and equipment, and the individuals employed by those organizations, in order to heighten the responsibility of the parties participating in management and construction in the process of carrying out capital investment; strengthen the socialist legal code in capital construction; and encourage innovations and all-out efforts by the organizations and individuals in endeavoring to achieve rapid construction and quickly bring projects into operation with high quality and low construction costs.

5616

CSO: 4209/139

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DA RIVER HYDROELECTRIC PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Ha Son Dinh Province Relocates Populace and Develops Da River Basin To Assist in Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Project"]

[Text] In order to assist in increasing the rate of construction at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project on the Da River, sectors and echelons in Ha Son Binh Province have concentrated efforts to relocate the people, cut timber, produce construction materials and build projects to support the hydroelectric construction work site in the Da River basin.

To the present time, the province has relocated 540 households from the basin area and has basically completed this relocation.

The communications and transportation sector has completed the construction of many communications road sections in the main project area connecting to the Da River pontoon bridge construction work site and roads into the basin area to assist in the population relocation and in developing the basin area.

The province has also organized brick and tile production in the basin area, coordinating with the hydroelectric construction corporation to reserve a portion of the electric power for producing brick and tile to assist in building the workers' housing area. At the same time, the province has placed in use housing areas, schools and hospitals to support the Hoa Binh hydroelectric construction work site.

The provincial Da River work committee has delineated 200 hectares for the specialized raising of vegetables to support the work site. Commercial, food and beverage and service sectors have organized many activities to support the units developing the basin and constructing the main project.

7300

CSO: 4209/121

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW TANKER COMMISSIONED--The gasoline and oil sector recently safely accepted and placed into transportation the tanker Thuong Ly. This tanker, purchased from Japan, with a capacity of about 3,200 tons, has modern equipment, is easy to control and operates with high transportation and pumping efficiency. The cadres and sailors of the Thuong Ly (from Sea Lanes Fuel Transportation Corporation 1) did well in accepting and safely bringing the ship from the port of Onomichi to Vietnam under unfavorable weather conditions thus saving the state much foreign exchange. Since the end of October, the Thuong Ly has made two voyages from Ho Chi Minh City to Haiphong and from Ha Long to Thong Ly with a total cargo of 4,500 tons. During the last 2 months of the year, the Thuong Ly will strive to transport 40,000 tons of gasoline and oil of all types to answer transportation requirements and supply gasoline and oil under the present situation. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 1] 7300

CSO: 4209/121

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Thị Ân [NGUYEENX THIJ AAN]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province;
*Head of the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service, Tien Giang Province; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Bút [NGUYEENX VAWN BUTS]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Binh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Trí Cao [VOX TRIS CAO]

Vice Minister of Finance; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đỗ Chính [DOOX CHINHS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Head of the Plans and Finance Department of the VCP Central Committee; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đặng Thanh Chấn [DAWNGJ THANH CHOWN]

Deputy Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the VCP Central Committee; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hoàng Minh Côn [HOANGF MINH COON], *Colonel

*Political Officer of the Thanh Hoa Province Military Command; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thanh Doãn [NGUYEENX THANH ZOANX] aka Mười Doãn [MUWOWIF ZOANR]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province;
*Head of the Agriculture Service, Tien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Huy Du [NGUYEENX HUY ZU]

Secretary of the VCP Fraction and Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Musicians Association; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Duyên [NGUYEENX ZUYEEN], *Colonel

*Deputy Political Officer of the Thai Binh Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Văn Đĩnh [VOX VAWN DINHS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Binh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lương Quyết Định [LUWOWNGJ QUYETS DINHJ]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article "Fatherland Front Cadre in a Border Province" that appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 25 Nov 81 p 3)

Trần Độ [TRAANF DOOJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the Arts and Culture Department of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of Culture and Information; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Thào Sếu Giang [THAOF SEOS GIANG]

*Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article "Fatherland Front Cadre of a Border Province" that appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 25 Nov 81 p 3)

Doanh Hằng [ZOANH HAWNGF] aka Đinh Thăng Hy² [DINH THAWNGS HYR]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Bac Thai Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Bac Thai Province; Member of the Tay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], Major General

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; Deputy Chief of the Political General Department; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Quốc Hiếu [VOX QUOOC HIEEUS]

Of the College of Economics and Finance; *Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Tien Giang Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Giang Province; *Chairman of the Planning Commission, Tien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trình Thị Hiếu [TRINH THIJ HIEEUJ]

*President of the Women's Union, Nghia Binh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Hữu Hình [LEE HUWUX HINH]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đoàn Thị Hữu [DOAN THIJ HUWUX], Doctor of Pediatrics

*Deputy Head of the Phu Tho Hospital; Member of the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Ích [NGUYEENX HUWUX ICHS], *Senior Colonel

*Commander, Vinh Phu Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Vũ Mí Kế [VUF MIS KER]

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; Delegate to the 6th

National Assembly; Member of the San Chay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Huỳnh Văn Khánh [HUYNHF VAWN KHANHS], Master of Agricultural Engineering

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province; *Chairman of the Science and Technology Committee, Tien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phạm Văn Kim [PHANJ VAWN KIM] aka ²Bảy Kim [BAYR KIM]

*Head of the Education Service, Tien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Bạch Lan [LEE BACHJ LAN]

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; Head of the Agriculture Service, Thanh Hoa Province; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thị Lâm [NGUYEENX THIJ LAAM]

Vice President of the Women's Union, Ha Tuyen Province; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; Member of the San Chay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Vũ Đình Liệu [VUX DINHF LIEEUJ]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 3-6 October 1981 he attended a conference on agricultural transformation in south Vietnam. (DAI DOAN KET 25 Nov 81 p 6)

Lê Thành Long [LEE THANHJ LONG], Architect

*Head of the Building Service, Tien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Nguyên [NGUYEENX XUAAN NGUYEEN]

*Director of the VCP School, Dac Lac Province; Member of the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Mô Lô Nguynh [MOO LOO NGUYNH] aka A Ma Ning [A MA NING], *Colonel

*Deputy Political Officer of the Dac Lac Province Military Command; Member of the E De Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hà Văn Nội [HAF VAWN NOOIJ]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Vinh Phu Province; Member of the People's Committee, Vinh Phu Province; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thanh Son District; Member of the Muong Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lò Văn Nuôi [LOF VAWN NUOOI]

*Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article "Fatherland Front Cadre of a Border Province" that appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 25 Nov 81 p 3)

Trần Phường [TRAAF PHUOWNG]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of Home Trade; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Sơn [LEE SOWN], *Senior Colonel

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Lang Son Province; Military Commander, Lang Son Province; Member of the Tay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hà Tê [HAF TEE]

*Deputy Commander of the Ha Tuyen Military Command; Member of the Tay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phạm Minh Thanh [PHAMJ MINH THANH] aka Tư Thanh [TUW THANH]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Tien Giang Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Triệu Đút Thanh [TRIEEUJ DUWCS THANH]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; *Head of the Nomad Settlement Department of the VCP Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; Member

of the Dao Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lâm Văn Thế [LAAM VAWN THEE]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; Chairman of the Peoples Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đinh Thoang [DINH THOANG]

*Deputy Head of the Nationalities Department of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; Member of the Bahnar Tribe; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Huy Thúc [NGUYEENX HUY THUCS]

Head of the Legislation Department of the Office of the National Assembly Standing Committee; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đinh Xuân Trâm [DINH XUAAN TRAAM]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; Head of the Nationalities Department of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; Member of the Hre Tribe; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đặng Trính [DANGJ TRINHJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thai Binh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Binh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Mai Văn Tuấn [MAI VAWN TUAAN]

*Head of the Criminal Prosecutors Department [Vu Kiem Sat Xet Xu Hinh Su], Supreme People's Organ of Control; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phùng Văn Tuấn [PHUNGJ VAWN TUWUR]

*President of the Court Cadre School of the Supreme People's Court; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Ty [NGUYEENX VAWN TYJ]

*Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article "Fatherland Front Cadre of a Border Province" that appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 25 Nov 81 p 3)

Lù Dín Xiềng [LUF ZINS XIEENG]

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article "Fatherland Front Cadre of a Border Province" in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 25 Nov 81 p 3)

CSO: 4209/160

CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 AUG-15 SEP 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Oct 81 p 32

[Text]

August

16. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on scientific and technological co-operation for 1981 between Vietnam's Ministry of Agriculture and Laos' Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy.

19. At the invitation of the Afghan Foreign Ministry, a delegation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry led by Vice-Minister Vo Dong Giang paid an official friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from 16 to 19 August. During the visit a co-operation agreement between the two ministries for the 1981-1985 period was signed.

- The 1981 Children's Paintings Exhibition, displaying 210 paintings by children throughout the country, opens in Hanoi.

20. In an interview with PNA, Nguyen Huu Tho, Vice-President of the State Council, said: "The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn the Reagan Administration's decision to produce neutron weapons..."

23. 305 children from 40 provinces throughout the country attend the Congress of Uncle Ho's Good Nephews and Nieces in Hanoi from 21 to 23 August.

- A high-ranking delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Nouhak Phoumsavan pays a visit to Vietnam, beginning on 21 August.

25. PNA rejects fabrications by Radio Beijing and by a spokesman of the Thai Army and a Thai paper alleging that Vietnamese troops have transported and used toxic chemicals in Kampuchea.

27. At a press conference of the Vietnam Commission for Inquiry into Chinese War Crimes held in Hanoi on 27 August, its Vice-Chairman announces that since early this year, the Chinese side has committed more than 1800 armed provocations, infiltrations, ambushes, shelling and encroachments on the Vietnamese border area. Meanwhile, Chinese armed vessels made thousands of incursions into Vietnamese territorial waters, and flights of Chinese fighter planes on dozens of occasions penetrated many kilometres into Vietnamese airspace.

28. The State Council decides to ratify a protocol on protection of victims of international armed conflicts adopted on 8 June 1977 by "the diplomatic conference on reaffirming and developing humanitarian international law applied to armed conflicts".

- The State Council confers the title of People's Army Hero upon 14 units and 6 individuals of the People's Security Forces and 21 units and 6 individuals of the Vietnamese People's Army for their outstanding achievements in fighting for and building the country.

30. A protocol on co-operation in maritime transport for 1981-1985 between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic is signed in Berlin.

31. Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban Foreign Minister, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the SRV Government. During the visit, the two Foreign Ministers of Vietnam and Cuba signed:

- a consular agreement between the two countries,
- an agreement on the exemption of entry visas for citizens of the two countries,

- a plan for cultural and educational co-operation between the countries.

- The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi proposing that an immediate end be put to armed conflicts and all activities likely to cause tension in the border area between the two countries, and that the third round of Vietnam-China talks be started as soon as possible.

- Signing of minutes on co-operation in post and telecommunication for 1981-1985 between Vietnam and Laos

September

3. The meeting of Sihanouk-Son Sann-Khieu Samphan Kampuchean reactionary forces held in Singapore attempting to organise a government of coalition "to oppose the Kampuchean revolutionary government" fails as there are many contradictions between them.

4. Signing in Hanoi of a protocol on communications and transport between Vietnam and Laos.

5. Beginning of the new school-year, the 1st year in implementing the educational reform programme following the January 1979 Resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

7. At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, pays an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union from 3 to 9 September.

- The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement totally supporting the just position and viewpoint of the Cuban Government in its statement on 3 September 1981 rejecting the slanders of the US Government which said that the Soviet Union had supplied a record amount of weapons to Cuba and that part of these weapons had been channelled to some other countries in Central America.

13. The 12th session of the Interim Mekong River Committee opens in Vientiane. It reviews the implementation of the 1981 programmes and sets forth concrete tasks for each member country for 1982.

14. A high-ranking Party and Government delegation from Cuba led by Sergio Del Valle, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee, and Minister of Health, concludes its official visit to Vietnam from 6 to 14 September.

During the visit, the delegation attended the inauguration of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Hospital at Dong Hoi, a 450-bed hospital with a total area of 21,117 sq.m. A protocol on co-operation in health work for 1981-1985 between the two countries was signed.

- A delegation of the Kampuchean Women's Union led by Mien Xam An, President of the Union, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam from 7 to 14 September.

- Signing in Prague of a protocol on co-operation in manpower for 1982 between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

- On behalf of the SRV Government, the Vietnamese Friendship Gate Border Post hands to the Chinese side 23 Chinese spies who illegally infiltrated Vietnamese territory.

15. Signing in Prague of an agreement on long-term co-operation in geology between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

- Vietnamese agricultural, handicrafts and traditional pharmaceutical products are awarded the Gold Medal at the 18th International Fair in Algiers (Algeria).

CSO: 4220/168

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

JANUARY 20, 1982

